THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1923 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Sixteen Pages

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 30, 1923—VOL. XV, NO. 206

FIVE CENTS A COPY

HUNGARY'S PLIGHT DELIBERATED UPON BY LITTLE ENTENTE

Country Faced With Financial Catastrophe — Small Nations Setting Good Example

Greece and Bulgaria Watching Proceedings With Some Anxiety

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
By CRAWFURD PRICE

LONDON, July 30—The Sinaia conference of the Little Entente powers opened on Saturday under the presidency of the Rumanian Premier, T. C. Bratianu, in the presence of Dr. Nintchitch and Dr. Edward Benès, respectively foreign ministers of Rumania, Jugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia.

No attention whatsoever should be paid to the sensational German reports of critical differences within the Central European bloc. Important divergences in the respective views necessarily exist, but the very object of this conference is to bring these into line and to reach an internal agreement and establish a common foreign policy. Now, as previously, the governments of Prague, Belgrade, and Bucharest are likely to set their great allies a good example, even if a complete accord is not achievable at this meeting.

The question releasing the Reparations Commission's liens on Hungary's assets, in order to facilitate the raising of an international loan necessary to relieve its financial situation, has now taken the first place on the agenda. The British Government has clearly intimated its desire that all obstacles toward this development shall be removed, and the position obviously demands immediate attention. The value of the Hungarian crown has dropped 50 per cent during the past week, causing the precipitate rise in prices and threatening financial catastrophe. As usual, speculation is largely responsible for the movement, but in addition an adverse trade balance and a budget deficit played important parts.

The only remedy within sight is that applied so successfully to Austria and it is a short-sighted policy, either for the Little Entente or for France to oppose the application of alleviating measures.

Of the states outside the charmed circle, Greece which hopes to be admitted and Bulgaria, which for the time being at least wishes to live on friendly terms with its neighbors, are watching the proceedings with no little anxiety. Although Poland will not formally participate until its differences with Czechoslovakia are satisfactorily accommodated, there is now a possibility that its foreign minister will visit Sinaia during the conference.

DOCK STRIKE END THOUGHT IN SIGHT

British Union Official Says Intimidation Is Used

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 30—An official of the Transport and General Workers' Union told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor this morning that the dockers on strike at Hull would probably return to work today. In London there has been a partial resumption, chiefly at the Tooley Street wharves, where most of London's frozen meat is handled.

According to the statement to the Monitor representative this morning by the member of the Dockers' Union, who all along has been loyal to the leaders, fully 90 per cent of the men would like to return but are afraid to take the plunge in the face of intimidation, not only from the extremists in the dockers' own ranks, but from the ranks of the general unemployed as well.

Later he declared that, being without any prospect of work at present, many of them are trying to prevent their fellow workers in other trades from working too. Despite this attitude and previous disappointments, however, he thought the strike was really nearing a conclusion.

MAJESTIC TO VISIT BOSTON DRY DOCK

Announcement was made today by the White Star Line officials that the steamer Majestic would arrive at Boston Thursday, for dry-docking in the South Boston naval dry dock. The steamer leaves New York on Wednesday, and is scheduled to arrive at the sill of the dry dock at 2 p. m. Thursday. The Majestic was in Boston last November, for the same purpose.

It is expected that the ship will be in dry dock five or six days, depending on how much work is found to be needed when the underwater sections of the hull are exposed. Passes will be issued for visitors to inspect the ship Saturday, Aug. 4., and possibly Sunday.

BULGARIAN PROHIBITION AIDED

By Special Cable

SOFIA, July 30 — The Bulgarian priesthood in its annual congress voted cheerful support to the country's prohibition movement, especially as affecting the youth of the land. In passing the resolution the conditions named for the co-operation were that the movement should contain no propaganda either against the national church or against religion.

LEADERS AT POLITICS INSTITUTE DIVIDE ON SIGNIFICANCE OF RUHR

Count Kessler Holds Germany Cannot Last Through Winter—Canon Dimnet Says France Demands Security

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 30 (Staff Correspondence) — That the European tangle is no longer an issue between the Allies on the one side and Germany on the other, but has become a triangular affair with France, England and Germany each maintaining apparently irreconcilable points of view is indicated by representatives of these nations at the Williamstown Institute of Politics, in declarations to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Canon Ernest Dimnet for the French, Sir Edward Grigg for the British, and Count Harry Kessler for the Germans stated their positions in such a way as to indicate, not merely the breaking up of Anglo-French unity of action, but the more significant fact that, at the present moment, there is a greater and more fundamental divergence of interest between the French and English than between the French and the Germans.

Speaking of the German point of view, as maintained by Count Kessler, Canon Dimnet declared: "Count Kessler, I believe, admits the justice of reparations but many of the English, I am afraid, do not concede even that."

Sir Edward Grigg, on the other hand, insisted emphatically that "if there is one matter on which the British public is insistent, it is that reparations be collected. The difference between France and England on this question is wholly a difference of method, and not one of principle."

When asked whether or not it possibly was true that Anglo-French rivalry was again coming to the fore as the dominant factor in European politics Sir Edward replied:

If you mean whether or not there is any popular feeling against France or any widespread conviction that the old rivalry is returning, I would say there is none, or very little. Among the people of Great Britain who think seriously of these things there is, I believe, a recognition that such a development, in the light of recent events, is not at all impossible.

When asked why the French refused to submit their reparations difficulties

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

GREECE AND TURKEY RECEIVE REFUGEES

Exchange of Population Declared to Menace Kemalism—Christians' Aid Sought

By Special Cable

MYTILENE, July 30—The exchange of populations occupies the place of chief discussion in the Greek and Turkish papers. The Greeks will ultimately enter into relationship with the Turks, a noted Turk told the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who agreed that the Greeks are producers while the Turks are consumers. Mustapha Kemal Pasha will confront a serious difficulty when 100,000 hungry mouths are added to the Nation. The newcomers will expect to get an easy livelihood. Mustapha Kemal Pasha, it is asserted, is incapable of satisfying the people, accustomed to expect everything from the State. The Turkish press forecasts immense difficulties, and outsiders think this problem may sweep out Kemalism.

Tanin, the opposition paper, complains that the refugees have been enticed from the Caucasus to settle in the Turkish Armenian provinces, where they are not yet installed, and that many of the dissatisfied have gone back. The Turkish nationals for the most part are unwilling to leave Greece, where they are allowed perfect freedom, for they are very apprehensive of the Kemalist administration.

Hakimat, the Turkish paper, declares that the Angora Government is coming to realize the importance of the native Christians' co-operation for the rehabilitation of Turkey, and has instructed the official organ to insert articles tending to smooth the feelings of Greeks and Armenians.

The Turkish labor and commercial delegation has submitted a petition to Adnan Bey, Kemalist representative at Constantinople, requesting the protection of Christians after the evacuation. The non-Islams, however, were refused a representative in the Turkish Chamber, on the contention that they kept aloof from the Nationalist struggle, which assumed primarily a Turkish character, but after normal times have returned they may exercise their right of electing deputies.

RUSSIA FREES PRISONERS

MOSCOW, July 30—Twenty-five hundred prisoners have been released from Moscow prisons this month through the efforts of special commissions appointed to investigate the severe sentence of Moscow courts and overcrowding in the prisons. Of those released 800 have been deported to the provinces.

INDEX OF THE NEWS

JULY 30, 1923

General

Record Negro Exodus From South to North Reported 1
Soft Coal Dealers Ready to Supply 1
Little Entente Takes Up Hungary's Plight 1
Williamstown Institute of Politics 1
Workers Buy Shares in Plumbing Firms 1
German Collapse Seen in London 1
French in Accord With Separatists 1
Greece and Turkey Receive Refugees... 1
Viceroy Protests Kenya Decision 1
Contrary Report Urged in Dock Case.. 1
Chautauquans to Study World Problems 2
Mr. Weeks Lauds Aim of Bok Award... 3
Paris Asks Reason for Bankers' Visit 3
American Colleges in Constantinople Reconciling Foes 3
German Clergy Want Higher Pay 7

Financial

Steel Industry Adjustment to Shorter Hours 7
E. W. Edwards—Portrait 7
Liquidation Continues in Stock Market 8
New York Stock and Bond Quotations 8
New York Curb Weekly Price Range... 9
Stock Markets of Leading Cities 9
Germany Adjusts Itself to Gold Basis .. 9

Sports

American League Baseball 4
Western Lawn Tennis 4
R. G. Kinsey Wins Title 4
France and Spain Tied 4
English Athletes Beat French 5
Canadian Henley Regatta 5
National League Baseball 5

Features

Twilight Tales 3
The Page of the Seven Arts 6
The World's Great Capitals 7
Educational 10
Aeronautics 11
Art News and Comment 14
The Home Forum 15
"A Sweet-Smelling Savour"
Some Thoughts on Irish Humor 16
Editorials 16

FRENCH IN ACCORD WITH SEPARATISTS

Rhineland Movement Unofficially Welcomed—Grave Events Forecast

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, July 30—Is Germany beginning to break up? Is the movement for the detachment of the Rhineland already begun? These are questions being asked and important events may be looked for. The fact that the Paris press gives such prominence to the acclamation of Rhineland republic by a large gathering at Coblenz is significant. The fact that the photograph of the Separatist leader, Dr. Dorten, figures prominently on the front page of all the popular papers today, at least indicates the interest with which the Rhineland agitation is being watched.

It has been suggested many times that France would rejoice in the separation of the territories now occupied from the rest of Germany. There exist highly-placed Frenchmen who, to a representative of The Christian Science monitor have made no secret of their wishes in this respect. But, nevertheless, official France has been exceedingly cautious.

It does not want to be suspected of intriguing or encouraging the movement. It desires that it should be spontaneous. Today it is said that France has no other duty than to observe and to wait. France should not be either for or against the Rhineland separatists.

It is clear, however, that there is an eagerness to make the most of events. While the comparatively sober "Petit Parisien" estimates the popular assembly at 3000 people people, "Le Matin" puts the figures at 6000. It is impossible to arrange such a manifestation, if there is not a real determination to throw off the Prussian yoke. Commentators go so far as to suggest that the demonstration was an expression of friendship for France, and a belief that only from France could aid come.

It is clear that however much, however little, the movement is being artificially worked up, grave events would seem to be imminent. It will be remembered that Dr. Dorten was recently in Paris, when he complained that he was treated with scepticism, as a leader without troops, and also that the French Government would not support him. Evidently he can point to the crowds which come to listen to him, as some proof of the reality of the movement. Dr. Dorten claims that he is a good German, but not a Prussian. He is not particularly pro-French, though he is desirous of living at peace with France. The Rhinelanders constitute the true and antique German Nation of Goethe and Beethoven. Whatever may be thought of such meetings, it is obvious from the manner in which they are reported here, that whenever troubles begin to break out in Germany generally, it is expected that the Rhineland will take a separate course.

GREEK LEGATION DENIES REVOLT

British Official Says Efforts at Republic Are Reported

LONDON, July 30 (AP)—Reports have reached the British Government of an attempt to set up a republic in Greece in place of the monarchy, Ronald McNeill, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons this afternoon.

The British Government is exercising no pressure, one way or another, on the affairs of Greece, Mr. McNeill said. There have been rumors in London for several days that a Republican revolution was on the breaking point in Greece, but no confirmation came from Athens.

The Greek Legation announced today that there is no truth in reports of a Republican revolutionary movement.

It said that these unfounded reports have been appearing for some time in the European press and that only last night the legation here received a denial from the Greek Government.

GERMAN COLLAPSE CERTAIN IF FRANCE PERSISTS IN POLICY

British Maintain View of the Inutility of Occupation—Public Opinion Much Concerned

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 30—On the eve of the replies of the French and Belgian Governments to the British approach, the German situation occupies the chief place in the English public thought and press. The general opinion here is that Germany is not able to meet the French demands, and if France persists in its policy of force, the collapse of Germany is inevitable, and the Allies must, perforce, bid adieu to reparations. British opinion still holds that the occupation of the Ruhr district is destructive of Germany's power of production and payment of reparations, that while France deserves to collect from Germany all that the Germans can pay, its policy should be based on greater justice, and based on economic rather than on political foundations. It is the very cloudiness, the veiled aspect, of this French policy that perturbs the British at this moment. The question is asked on every side: "What does France want of Germany?"

Two Choices for France

John Maynard Keynes, writing in The Nation, declares that France has at last to make a final choice, whether it wants an organized and courageous Germany, perhaps paying a vast tribute, or whether it prefers a disorganized, weak Germany paying nothing. "If France is ready for the former alternative," he says, "some sort of an economic settlement would be easy to arrange on paper. But if France chooses the latter—which she may still do, not because she undervalues the tribute, but because she suspects that the tribute is impossible anyhow (that a strong Germany will not pay it, and a weak Germany cannot). Then no agreed settlement is worth discussing. We must each follow our own path."

Mr. Keynes offers a middle way between the French demands and the Bonar Law scheme of last January. He proposes, first, the reduction of Germany's liability to 50,000,000,000 gold marks; second, a division of this sum according to the Spa percentage, and third, the cancellation of the inter-allied debts. He proposes that the 50,000,000,000 which Germany shall be called upon to pay, shall be divided, as to Great Britain 11,000,000,000, France 26,000,000,000, Italy 5,000,000,000, Belgium 4,000,000,000 and the other allies 4,000,000,000.

Germany's Chaotic Finances

There is one outstanding fact, however, which is that neither the statesmen nor the experts who are trying to solve this reparation problem, take into consideration more than the fixing of Germany's liability and the withdrawal of the occupying forces from the Ruhr. When this is achieved, much will have been accomplished, but those students of Germany who are informed on the situation there, say that the solution of this problem will be a little nearer when these two things have been accomplished. Before Germany can again take its place as a productive unit of this European whole, its finances must be set in order, its mark stabilized.

Mrs. Keynes, Jeremiah Jenks of New York and other experts declared last November that this could not be done until Germany showed its willingness to help itself and to raise internal loans. This willingness is not found in Germany, which still expects the Allies and the United States to come forward with loans necessary to enable it to put its financial affairs in order and the mark on its feet. Those who have studied Germany and are best qualified to speak, say that reparations will not be paid until this is done.

French and German Notes Have Been Received in London

By Special Cable

PARIS, July 30—Both the Belgian and the French notes are now in London, and it is expected they will be delivered to Minister Curzon today. M. Poincaré, therefore, has only to await the response in his country house at Sampigny. It is realized that this may be the decisive week for the Entente, because the British Government, instead of answering the questions which France now poses may decide that nothing can come of negotiations and send without further delay a separate reply to Germany. But this is not expected.

It is believed that England must continue to talk with France. The danger always is that while the statesmen are talking, Germany is rapidly falling into disorder. The allied negotiations, before they have ended, may be out of date. It is nearly two months since Germany made its last effort, the reply to which is still being discussed. It is confirmed that the differences between the Belgian and French notes arise from Belgium's acceptance of the idea of a commission of experts and readiness to revise the schedule of payments.

Belgian Reply Reported to Be More Constructive

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, July 30—The draft reply of the Belgian Government to the British Government's note was dispatched last night to Paris, after the approval of the council of ministers. The Government yesterday considered the French draft reply to the British.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Fleet With 15,000 Aliens Awaits Aug. 1 Rush

Special from Monitor Bureau
New York, July 30

ESTIMATES today place the number of aliens in the "Westward Ho" fleet, gathering off Sandy Hook or speeding here miles out at sea, at 15,000. All of the immigrants hope to enter the United States before the August quota is exhausted.

Success attained in handling the July quota, it is said, indicates that the ship lines now have the situation so well in hand that there will be comparatively few deportees because of overreaching the quota mark. The border problem, however, is one which is still to be considered, and it is understood that all along the Canadian line are hundreds awaiting midnight, July 31, to make application to come into the United States.

CONTRARY REPORT URGED IN DOCK CASE

Mr. Lomasney Tells Special Commission Contractors' Claims Are Not Justified

Declaring that the payment of any of the claims made by the contracting firm of Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins against the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in connection with the building of the South Boston drydock is not justified by the work done, Martin M. Lomasney of Boston urged the special commission sitting again today to hear the claims, to report against the contractors.

With this declaration, Mr. Lomasney coupled an attack on the action of the Legislature in passing the resolve authorizing the Attorney-General, Commissioner of Public Works and State Treasurer to pay up to $200,000, if "in equity and good conscience" they can do it. He demanded the appearance of George W. P. Babb, Senator from Boston, whose name is affixed to the favorable report of the senate committee on ways and means, to explain why the resolve was reported favorably after it had been rejected by the Legislature.

To Mr. Lomasney's protest was added that of Renton Whidden, Representative from Brookline, who had opposed the claims of the company as a member of the House Ways and Means Committee. Among those in attendance at the hearing was Patrick Melody, Senator from Boston, the only Democratic member of the Senate Ways and Means Committee, who is expected to testify tomorrow whether the committee ever had a meeting to vote favorably on the resolve on the eve of prorogation.

Court Decisions Cited

Mr. Lomasney put in additional arguments against the claims by citing terms of the contract and decisions of the courts. He introduced decisions of the court to show that the Legislature cannot exercise or usurp judicial powers. Pointing out that the court had rejected the contractor's claims, Mr. Lomasney declared that this judgment is final and cannot and should not be upset by the Legislature. He cited the Butterfield case, in which a former soldier came repeatedly before the General Court for redress in connection with land taken by the State, but who failed of redress despite much sympathy gained from members of the Legislature and because the courts had already acted on his claim.

This is a sound policy to adhere to, Mr. Lomasney declared. If it is departed from there is no telling how many claims will be brought, he said,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

NEGRO MIGRATION TO NORTH BRINGS NEW ECONOMIC PROBLEM TO INDUSTRY IN THE SOUTH

One Hundred Thousand Have Joined Exodus Since January 1, the Industrial Board Reports—Georgia Proposes Anti-Solicitation Law

White Population in South Carolina More Than Black for First Time in Century, Press Survey Shows—Labor Shortage in South Grows Acute

The Christian Science Monitor begins today the publication of a series of articles dealing with the migration of southern Negroes to the industrial states in the north. Beginning in 1916, when increasing production of war matériel and stoppage of immigration resulted in a labor shortage in many northern states, the exodus of Negro workers from the south has continued practically unabated. How widespread has been this exodus, what conditions of Negro life in the south have contributed to it and what effect it is having on economic conditions in the southern states are phases of the migration that will be discussed in these articles.

It is difficult to state accurately the size of the Negro migration from the south to northern cities. Many organizations in close touch with the situation in the last few years have attempted a survey, but have fallen back upon an estimate. The National Industrial Conference Board, for example, estimates that more than 100,000 Negroes have migrated northward since the beginning of this year alone.

A report made by the Department of Agriculture estimates that Negro farm labor moving north in the last year amounted to 13 per cent of the farm labor in Georgia, 3 per cent of the farm hands in Alabama and South Carolina, more than 3 per cent from Arkansas, and 2 per cent from Florida.

One of the leading southern newspapers recently stated that for the first time in 100 years the white population of South Carolina was larger than the Negro population.

Georgia's Drastic Step

Alarmed at the constant drain on the supply of farm labor, the State of Georgia through its Legislature has taken steps to end the exodus. A bill before the Legislature would make it a felony for any person or concern to solicit labor in Georgia for other states. From three to seven years in prison is the penalty provided for anyone found guilty of luring laborers away from the State.

"Passage of this bill," one of the authors declared, "will result in checking the exodus of Negroes and other farm labor of Georgia to other states. It does not allow even licensed labor agents to operate in the State. The present labor situation in Georgia demands drastic legislation, and this measure is one which we think best to provide relief."

The demand for Negro labor exists to a greater or less degree in practically all of the northern states. Illinois with its big stock yards has sought Negro workers by the thousands. Western Pennsylvania has called them to help man the steel works. They have gone in great numbers to Ohio, Indiana, New York and the southern end of New England.

New Record Established

The exodus of the Negro from the south has, of course, been going on ever since the emancipation, but it has never been so large as now. It has also changed in character, and very different types of Negroes are now moving than formerly. The family man, the thrifty farm tenant, and many of those with small accumulations of property, are migrating in larger proportions than in the past. Negro population of southern birth in the north has increased each decade at a net rate of 10,000 a year, but from 1910 to 1920 the average annual increase jumped to more than 34,000.

No one reason can be cited for the unprecedented movement, nor can any one reason be said to predominate. Walter F. White, assistant secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, says that a blanket cause for the northern swing might be designated by "economic exploitation." The first of three main reasons for the migration, he declares, is the existence of lynching and mob violence, and the failure of the Negro to obtain justice in the courts.

The second, he says, is disfranchisement, together with the making of the Fourteenth Amendment a "dead letter." The third cause, he believes, is the denial of educational facilities given to whites but kept from the Negroes. Other factors include low wages, the labor agents from the north, poor living conditions, the change of the crop system—growing a diversity of products instead of just cotton—and the virtual peonage under which the Negro is ground down by the landlords.

Educational Discrimination

Statistics have been published regarding alleged discrimination against the Negro children when it comes to appropriating money for schools and teachers. The figures are taken by the Association for the Advancement of Colored People from state educational reports and show that from 8 to 10 times as much is spent upon white pupils in the southern states as upon the Negro children. Negro teachers are incredibly underpaid and have difficulty in keeping from starving, with the salaries they receive these statistics show. In five Mississippi counties these teachers receive from $42 to as low at $25 monthly, while white teachers receive at least $42 a month and in one county receive $142.

Higher education for Negroes, according to the association's figures, is almost entirely absent in the majority of the southern states except for privately supported institutions. In

SOFT COAL DEALERS READY TO SUPPLY

Wide Distribution Plan Before Fuel Commission—Price to Be Restricted

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—Continuing its policy of disregarding temporarily the threatened break between employers and employees in the anthracite industry, the Coal Commission took up other subjects today at a session with a special committee of bituminous operators.

The bituminous group, headed by J. G. Brydon, president of the National Coal Association, and Henry L. Stimson, general counsel, indicated their intention to take up with the commission the full scope of its inquiry, in so far as it affects their industry. The session was executive.

The special committee also took into the conference the outline of a plan which bituminous interests have drawn up to furnish soft coal as a substitute for anthracite in case of any strike in the Pennsylvania hard coal fields this fall. A complete scheme of distributing such substitute fuel, under price restrictions to be formulated by the Government, was said to have been worked out under Mr. Brydon's direction.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 30 (AP)—Their wage negotiations having been broken off because of a disagreement over the check-off, anthracite miners and operators were marking time today, awaiting some develop-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

PRESIDENT WILL GO DIRECT TO CAPITAL

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30—President Harding, who arrived here Saturday with his party on the return journey from Alaska, will remain quietly in this city for 10 days or two weeks.

All speaking assignments for the remainder of his trip have been canceled. On leaving San Francisco he will proceed direct to Washington.

Workers Become Part Owners In New Bedford Plumbing Firm

Employees Buy Shares of Company's Stock in Weekly Payments—Rent Plant From Former Head

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 30 (Special)—To turn over to one's employees a business established for 20 years, which is doing an annual business of $500,000, is unusual enough to attract attention, but to invest a further $50,000 in a new concrete warehouse to give this business permanent modern quarters, and then to leave the control of the establishment in the hands of the workers themselves is more unusual still. This is what Clark W. Holcomb has done with the plumbing supply business formerly conducted by the New Bedford Boiler & Machine Company.

Mr. Holcomb has evolved a practical plan which allows a worker in the business to buy gradually his own financial interest in it, paying a little each week or each month until eventually the workers will own the business themselves.

The New Bedford Boiler & Machine Company, some 20 years ago, added a wholesale plumbers' supply department, which now does a business of approximately $500,000 a year. When Mr. Holcomb decided to turn this over to his employees, or rather, to let them buy out his own interest, a new company called the Plumbers' Supply Company, was formed in July, 1922, with a capital of $100,000. The employees were allowed to subscribe for as much of the capital stock as they believed they could pay for within the current year, each worker paying for his share out of his earnings, a little at a time. Mr. Holcomb himself subscribed for the balance of the stock.

With the capital thus accumulated, the Plumbers' Supply Company took over the assets of the plumbing supply department of the New Bedford Boiler & Machine Company. The directors of the new organization were Joseph T. Murphy, A. W. Omey and Edward McGowan, all of whom had been actively connected with the old one.

The by-laws provide for the financing of the company in such a way that the employees can pay in instalments for the stock which they purchase. Restrictions upon the sale of stock to others protect their control of the company.

During the first half year all employees who had been with the old company for six months were alloyed to subscribe for as much stock as they believed they could pay for within the year. At the end of the year they will own the stock and be entitled to their share of the profits. When the auditor has determined the value of the stock at the beginning of each year, employees may subscribe for further shares. The stock for such future subscriptions will come from Mr. Holcomb's own holdings. Practically every employee in the establishment has exercised his right to become a stockholder.

Mr. Holcomb still owns the new warehouse building and the land upon which it stands. The Plumbers' Supply Company occupies it under a lease for a monthly rental and may purchase it later on.

Louisiana there are 212 high schools for whites, but none for Negroes; in Tennessee there are 546 white high schools but only 30 similar schools for Negroes. There is no record in the report for Florida of any senior, junior, or intermediate high schools for Negroes. This neglect naturally does not make the Negro anxious to stay in the south when he can get good and free education in the northern states, and there are many Negroes who really desire a sound education. North Carolina seems to be taking the lead in providing education for its Negro young people.

Negroes Explain Exodus

The Negroes themselves have also publicly stated their reasons for migrating. Recently a group of Negroes in Jackson, Miss., were called upon to say why they were going, and drew up a statement of grievances. Extracts from the statement, which was later published by the commission on church and race relations of the Federal Council of Churches, follow here:

The Negro feels that his life is not safe in Mississippi, and that it may be taken with impunity at any time upon the slightest pretext or provocation by a white man, and we charge that one white man's word may outweigh that of several dozen Negroes of probity. Public improvements as a rule are not made in those sections of towns and cities occupied by Negroes.

For every dollar spent for the education of the Negro child in the State of Mississippi there is about $20 spent for the education of the white child. There are more than 1000 high schools in the State for whites, while there is but one such public school maintained for Negroes. There are 800 rural schools for whites, but none for Negroes.

Though the state has established a reformatory for the derelict white youth, at a cost of more than $1,000,000, not one dollar is spent for the reformation of the Negro derelict, but he is thrown into prison among the most hardened criminals.

Maltreatment Is Blamed

While in previous migrations the negro generally left the South because of low wages, or because he was thrown out of work by floods or the boll weevil, the economic factor seems to have taken a minor place in the present situation. It is not a question of the negro being thrown out of work and going north to seek work, acording to Mr. White.

There are plenty of jobs for Negro workers in the south, he asserts, and in many cases companies are raising wages for Negroes. Mr. White concludes that the Negro population of the south is leaving largely because of maltreatment.

The egects of the exodus promise to be very costly to the south. In every state thousands of acres of land are lying idle that would have been cultivated had labor been available. Where crops have been cultivated it is questionable whether they can be gathered. From cities and towns many Negro girls and women have gone north, which means that many of the best-trained domestic servants have been lost to southern homes.

PERMITS TO LOWER HOUSING SHORTAGE

861 Building Applications Filed in Massachusetts During June

Promising still further inroads on the housing shortage in Massachusetts, applications for permits for 861 new residential buildings, providing accommodations for 1624 families, were filed during June, according to returns tabulated by the State Department of Labor and Industries from the building department reports in 35 cities.

While residential building is holding up, the filing earlier in the year of permits for larger projects has reduced the aggregate value of proposed building. June this year was marked by a total value as represented by permits of $14,255,373, a decrease of $2,485,882, when compared with May. Compared with the figures for June, 1922, however, the figures for the month this year show an increase of $914,561.

Building of private and public garages continues unabated, 1444 of the 1802 permits for non-residential buildings filed being for this type of construction. The statistics show that the aggregate values fell off in June as compared with May in 22 of the 35 cities tabulated.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Public hearing by trustees of Boston Elevated Railway Company on proposed discontinuance of service on the Lexington Street line, East Boston High School, 8.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Public band concert by Fifth United States Infantry Band, Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common, 12 to 3.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES
Tonight

WNAC (Boston)—6:30, stories and music for children.

WMAF (South Dartmouth, Mass.) and WEAF (New York City)—7:30, joint recital by Genevieve McKenna, soprano, Frank X. Doyle, tenor, and Frederick T. Short, organist. 8:10, "American Museum Expeditions in the South Sea Islands," by Dr. Robert C. Murphy, associate curator in ornithology American Museum of Natural History. 9, orchestral selections.

WBZ (Springfield)—7:30, story for children. 7:40, "The German Mark." 8, concert.

WGY (Schenectady)—8:45, music and readings.

WHAZ (Troy, N. Y.)—10, concert.

WJZ (New York City)—6:05, children's story. 8:15, fashion talk. 8:30, Hungarian folk song sung by Mariska T. Kondor of the Hungarian Operatta Company.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies 5 cents (in Greater Boston 3 cents). (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

GERMAN COLLAPSE CERTAIN IF FRANCE PERSISTS IN POLICY

(Continued from Page 1)

There is not a complete agreement between the two drafts. The French reply is much less precise than the Belgian, which is regarded here as of a more constructive nature and includes a proposal to insure German payments. The Belgian note is also more technical than the French, which is based on largely juridical considerations. There is complete accord between Paris and Brussels regarding the Ruhr occupation, both maintaining that a change of policy will only take place on the day when Germany gives up its resistance, when a policy of "invisible occupation" will be adopted. Belgium, like Italy, feels that a joint inter-allied reply ought to be sent.

Statements in British Parliament

LONDON, July 30 (AP)—The British Premier, Stanley Baldwin, told the House of Commons today that no reply had yet been received from France or Belgium to Great Britain's reparation communication and that it is very doubtful whether anything would be received which could be published in Thursday's debate.

Lord Curzon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Lords he was leaving the House to receive from the ambassadors such communications as they might be disposed to make to him and that if it were in his power to make a statement Thursday he certainly would do so.

SHOW ARRANGED TO BOOM FRUIT

Eastern States Will Conduct Exposition in New York

Much-needed stimulus to the fruit-growing industry of the New England and other eastern states is hoped for by Agricultural Department officials and farm organizations of the northeastern section, as a result of the Eastern Apple Exposition and Fruit Show, to be held in the Grand Central Palace, New York, from Nov. 3 to 10.

State committees are being organized to plan for the exposition, which is expected to bring the resources of the east in fruit growing more fully before the public. Leslie R. Smith, director of the division of reclamation, soil survey and fairs of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, is chairman of the Massachusetts committee, and one of the four members of the executive committee in direct charge of the fair.

An advance copy of the prospectus of the exposition, which will exceed in scope any previous event of its kind, has been received by Mr. Smith. It declares the purpose of the show to be "to create a greater demand for eastern-grown fruit and fruit products." The prospectus continues:

This will be the most pretentious undertaking ever put forth to bring together the products of the principal fruit-producing sections of the east in one grand fruit show, which is certain to result in greatly stimulating fruit production, as well as creating an increased demand for eastern-grown fruits, the superior quality of which has too long been overlooked in the markets and by the consuming public.

It will be the largest fruit show ever given in the United States. It will be a joint exhibit of the fruit industries of the eastern states and will be prepared and given by state committees formed of representatives of agricultural departments, horticultural, and pomological societies, agricultural colleges, experiment stations, farm bureaux and individuals who are interested in the growing and marketing of fruit and fruit products, nuts, honey and maple products in the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina.

Financial, industrial and commercial organizations are co-operating with the fruit growers in the plans for the exposition. Women's clubs, domestic science schools and many other agencies have pledged their support. The exhibits will include agricultural and horticultural tools of the latest type.

The chairman of the general committee is Thomas Cross of the New York State Horticultural Society. The American Pomological Society, which is the oldest and leading national fruit organization in the world, will hold its annual convention in connection with the exposition. The United States Department of Agriculture and state agricultural departments will have exhibits, and the whole process of fruit canning will be displayed. The New York Legislature has appropriated $10,000 for free space in the show for apple growers of that State.

POWER LINE PERMIT GRANTED BY STATE

The Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities has approved the petition of the New England Power Company to build an electric transmission line across the Wendell State Forest in western Massachusetts. This section of the line is a part of the construction of a transmission line 75 miles long, carrying electricity from a hydro-electric plant which is being erected by the company at Whitingham, Vt., to its substation at Millbury.

The department, in another order, returned to good standing the securities of the Swift-McNutt Company of Boston, who several weeks ago were notified that the sale of their securities was banned on the ground that they had not filed information required under the Blue Sky Law. The information has now been supplied.

CONNECTICUT CEASES CONSTRUCTION WORK

HARTFORD, Conn., July 28 (AP)—State construction work, involving $1,500,000 has been held upon account of high building costs, according to information given Charles A. Templeton, Governor, and the state board of finance and control. Expansion at six institutions and the erection of a new state armory will be held in abeyance until prices of labor and material become more favorable. It is certain that no major building project will be undertaken by the state until next year at the earliest.

In some instances, it has been found by the state officials, prices of building have increased 20 per cent since the appropriations were made by the session of the Legislature which adjourned in June.

LAW-NOT-WAR IDEA UPHELD IN BOSTON

Speakers of Seven Nations Back World Court on Common

Entrance of the United States into the Permanent Court of International Justice was urged by speakers of eight nationalities at the meeting on Boston Common yesterday as a climax of the "Law—Not War" observances held simultaneously throughout the United States and in many foreign countries. A resolution approving President Harding's program for the World Court was unanimously adopted.

The Boston meeting was held under the auspices of the Committee for International Co-operation, which had charge of the peace demonstration in Massachusetts. Courtenay Croker presided, sounding the keynote when he declared that nine years ago two wars started, the World War and the war for permanent peace. The former, he said, is over but its results in bankruptcy and ruin remain; the latter is still on and all civilization is concerned with its successful conclusion.

Declaring that India, unknowing of the reason and doubtful of any final achievement, was dragged into the World War, Satyananda Roy, a Hindu student, said India paid dearly to no result, and now realizes that the future must hold a régime of law that will be respected by all nations. Speaking as an Italian, Mrs. Salvatore Giambaressi of Boston University pointed to the overburdening cost of the World War, declaring that some other means of settling international disputes must be invoked.

Other speakers were Samuel Barron Jr., a lawyer; Reuel L. Olson, speaking as a Swede; Shilley D. Malouf, Syrian; Younghill Kang, Korean; Miss May Gordon Thompson, a Scotchwoman of the United Textile Union; the Rev. Isaac Inouye, a Japanese; Theodore Raymond of Cambridge, and Samuel Dupertuis, representing France.

VETERANS JOIN PEACE CRUSADE

Unite With National Security League Against Un-Americanism

HARTFORD, Conn., July 30 (AP)—Affiliation between posts of the state department, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the National Security League for the purpose of combating radicalism and un-American movements, was advocated here yesterday at a special department meeting. Delegates from all posts of the State, including the women's auxiliaries, attended to formulate plans for the state department's participation in the annual national encampment Aug. 27-31 at Norfolk, Va. Walter R. Collins, State Commander, of South Norwalk presided.

A state publication was favored. In the future the law offices of Judge Advocate Benedict M. Holden on Main Street will be used as state headquarters. The state adjutant will be paid a salary starting Aug. 1, it was decided. The state department will continue its investigation of state hospitals to assure that insane veterans are being well treated.

It was ruled that no post commander will be allowed to issue statements to the press regarding any matter which involves the state policy of the department. This does not apply to local matters.

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL NEARS COMPLETION IN WATERVILLE, ME.

WATERVILLE, Me., July 30 (Special)—A remarkable record has been set in the building for the new junior high school, now nearing completion. Every dollar spent on it has been put out in this city. It was designed by a Waterville architect, local contractors have constructed it, and all material has been bought of Waterville dealers.

This building is the first to be designed and built in Maine, for junior high school needs.

The building is 77x189 feet of brick and concrete. It will cost $200,000 and will be fitted with all necessary equipment. It will contain 19 class rooms, each having accommodations for 30 students, making room for a total of 570 pupils.

The rooms devoted to domestic science teaching are fitted with electric, gas and coal ranges, have six electric sewing machines, kitchen, dining room, necessary sinks, cabinets and appliances necessary to the proper instruction of students in this art.

A feature of the school will be the room for training students in the textile trade. This will have a 36-inch loom and jack, and will be in charge of a competent instructor. There will be a room for instruction in automobile repairing.

Dry Goods—Fancy Goods

"The Ladies' Shop"

Brake's

Telegraph at Durant Berkeley, Calif.

CONTRARY REPORT URGED IN DOCK CASE

(Continued from Page 1)

adding that it is dangerous to give standing to such proceedings.

Mr. Lomasney read from the contract with Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins for the building of the Charles River Basin. He pointed out that the company received $433,000 more than its bid, declaring that that "was a sweet bill of extras" that could be collected then as it cannot be collected now. Concluding, Mr. Lomasney asserted that "equity and good conscience" should not be allowed to upset a decision of the courts and open the treasury of the Commonwealth to pay claims not justified by the facts.

Rejected by Two Legislatures

Mr. Whidden took up the legislative phase of the legislation, pointing out that prorogation day is the day "when things are put through without argument and evidence so everyone can go home happily." The matter of the contractor's claims, he said, has been before two legislatures and rejected. It has received thorough hearing. The case has been taken to the courts and rejected, and an appeal has been withdrawn signifying the acceptance by the claimants of the situation as it stands with the courts.

On March 23, Mr. Whidden said, after the bill containing the claims of the company had been reported "no legislation necessary" to the House, and the report accepted, the Senate reconsidered its acceptance of the report and tabled the matter. It stayed on the table until the day before prorogation, when the resolve under which the present commission is sitting came in with a favorable report and was passed by both branches.

Mr. Whidden commented on the make-up of the commission, pointing out that Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General, had represented the Commonwealth against the claimants and that William F. Williams, Commissioner of Public Works, is chairman of the board which let the contract.

"You are asked," Mr. Whidden went on, "to settle the matter and make an award if you can find a reason 'in equity and good conscience.' I assume that counsel for the claimants has availed himself of equity in the courts, which leaves the matter of 'good conscience.' Are we going to substitute this as a standard, a precedent for which there is no foundation?"

The remainder of the hearing was devoted to questioning of James C. Rollins on technical points by Joseph A. Conry, former Director of the Port of Boston. Adjournment was then taken until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

COASTAL SHIPPING RATES TO ADVANCE

Many Changes in Various Services Planned for August

The month of August brings to the intercoastal steamship service of Boston, not only an increase in freight rates for merchandise moving from North Atlantic ports to the Pacific seaboard, the result of the reorganization of the intercoastal freight conference, but also several changes in the various services. One of the most important of these is the discontinuance of the Boston service of the Crowell & Thurlow lines, operating to the Pacific. This company states that the plan has been adopted temporarily.

The North Atlantic & Western Steamship Company say that they will not have any steamers arriving at Boston with cargo from the Pacific for 60 days, after arrival of the steamer Cold Harbor, due here about the last of August. This concern, incidentally, has just bought the steamer Wabash, which is to be repaired and overhauled at East Boston.

The American-Hawaiian Line, which withdrew from the conference a year ago last May, thereby precipitating the rate war that has been in effect since that time, say that their motorship Californian, scheduled to sail from Boston, Aug. 4, for the Pacific coast, will be the last vessel upon which they can protect shippers with the old freight rates. After that time the new conference rates will be effective.

MANY IMMIGRANTS TO LAND IN BOSTON

American and Cunard Line Ships Bringing 5000 Passengers

More than 5100 passengers will arrive at Boston from overseas ports within the five-day period from Aug. 1 to 5, when four transatlantic liners will reach Boston. This is said to be the largest number to arrive in Boston in one week in the history of the port. Since the war, there have been many months when far fewer passengers arrived than during this five-day period.

Most of the passengers are immigrants coming into this country under the August quota. One of the arriving steamers is in the regular Boston service, the Cunarder Samaria, but the others were diverted here by radio to facilitate their examination by immigration officials because of the large number of ships arriving in New York about the first of the month.

The Cunard Line is bringing more than 4000 of the passengers on three steamers. The Tyrrhenia from Hamburg, Cherbourg and Southampton is due Wednesday with 1300. The Samaria from Liverpool is due Saturday with 1770, and the Carmania due Saturday, also from Liverpool, is bringing more than 1000.

The American Line steamer Finland from Hamburg and Cherbourg will land 1105 Wednesday. A wireless message received today said the vessel would reach the lower harbor at midnight Tuesday and dock Wednesday morning. Among the 217 first cabin passengers on the Finland are: Fox Harrington, Hardy Coffey, and members of the Russian-Poland Relief Commission, who have been distributing American relief supplies and funds in those countries for two years.

Willard's Popular Sports Shop is the place to get

Togs for all—Outdooring

Willard's

SAN FRANCISCO

MR. BABSON CITES VALUES OF PRESS

Problems of Printer Discussed as Conference Opens

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 30 (Special)—"The people of this country would have to pay much more for their merchandise if it were not for the service rendered by the advertising columns of the larger American newspapers," said Roger W. Babson, in discussing the problems of the printer at the opening of the tenth annual business conference of the Babson Institute at Wellesley Hills.

Large American dailies are awake to the possibilities of advertising, said Mr. Babson, and added that he had no suggestions to make to them. He said, however, that country papers were not taking full advantage of their opportunities in this field.

Mr. Babson traced the development of the conference from a one-day meeting into its present two-week session with a registration of the opening day of 890 and an expected enrollment of 1500 for the second week. Executives from every state are attending the conference and four or five million employees will be affected by plans and decisions made there.

J. A. Hall, managing director of the New York Employing Printers' Association, who spoke on "Money-Making Opportunities Through Printing," advised printers to become better advertising men as well as mechanics and urged the formation of an international printing commission to be composed of representatives of all allied trades.

Addresses were made this afternoon by Dr. George W. Coleman, president of Babson Institute; H. A. Thurlow, director of Thurlow Advertising Service of Boston, and Brad Stephens, president of the Brad Stephens Company.

IDLE MILL HANDS SEEK WORK

HOLYOKE, Mass., July 30—The beginning of the second week of enforced idleness for most of the paper mill workers of the city, due to the strike of union stationary firemen and the resulting forced shutdown of the mills, showed many of the idle workers making efforts to obtain work elsewhere in the belief that, owing to the firm demand of the mill owners, the shutdown is likely to be prolonged. The firemen seek an increase from 73 to 80 cents an hour. In addition, the Skinner Silk Company and the Farr Alpaca Company, the city's largest industry, today closed for a week for repairs, causing idleness for some several thousand operatives.

NEW RADIO STATION OPENS
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 30—WRC, powerful radio station operated by the Radio Corporation of America, will start regular broadcasting service here Wednesday evening. Its programs can be heard in all parts of the country under favorable conditions and will fill a great need for listeners in the District of Columbia and neighboring states, who have experienced difficulty in receiving programs from New York and elsewhere because of "dead spots" in the ether which act as barriers.

SIR C. HAWTREY PASSES AWAY

LONDON, July 30—Sir Charles Hawtrey, noted actor and theatrical manager, passed away today after a few days' illness. He visited the United States several times, appearing for the last time in New York in 1912 in "Dear Old Charley." His greatest success was "Where the Rainbow Ends," which is revived nearly every year at Christmas time in London. He was created a knight in the New Year's honors, 1922.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS
U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, not much change in temperature tonight and Tuesday; light easterly winds.

New England: Mostly cloudy tonight and Tuesday, little change in temperature; light to gentle winds mostly northeast and east.

Weather Outlook: Generally partly cloudy weather throughout the states of the Washington forecast district during the next two days. Temperature changes will be unimportant as a rule. However, somewhat warmer weather will prevail Monday in southern New England.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	66	Kansas City	66
Atlantic City	72	Memphis	74
Boston	62	Montreal	58
Buffalo	70	Nantucket	62
Calgary	80	New Orleans	80
Charleston	74	New York	66
Chicago	60	Philadelphia	70
Des Moines	68	Pittsburgh	70
Eastport	56	Portland, Me.	64
Galveston	80	Portland, Ore.	56
Hatteras	80	San Francisco	54
Helena	54	St. Louis	70
Jacksonville	78	St. Paul	66
		Washington	76

Summer Safety for Your Furs

Furs stored in our scientifically refrigerated vaults are fully protected—and they return to you refreshed, rejuvenated, prepared for longer service!

H. Liebes & Co.

Grant Ave. at Post St.

SAN FRANCISCO

LEADERS GATHER AT CHAUTAUQUA

America's Part in International Relations to Be Feature of Course, Mr. Bestor Says

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 30 (Staff Correspondence)—Study of international relations and of the position of the United States in world affairs is the distinguishing feature of the present Chautauqua season. Both from the platform and in the classroom these questions are being discussed by speakers and teachers informed as to world politics.

"International adjustment is the primary question before public thought," said Arthur E. Bestor, president of the Chautauqua Institution, "and our program attempts to bring here men whose position and experience allow them to speak with authority. The week of Aug. 6 we are devoting to the general subject of the political problems of America, and among our speakers will be Dr. Herbert Adams Gibbons of Princeton, whose topic is the 'United States in World Affairs,' and John H. Clarke, former justice of the United States Supreme Court, who will speak on the League of Nations.

"We aim to introduce into the Chautauqua program the questions that are uppermost in public thinking and that, so far as we can judge, will continue to be so for the coming year. Last year, for example, our main topic was the Near East, and hardly had the summer session broken up and our people gone back to their homes, when Smyrna was burned and the Near East situation became more than ever acute."

Mr. Bestor himself completed last week a course that he gave in the summer schools on Current Problems in the Mediterranean Basin, concluding with a discussion of the Treaty of Lausanne.

"This has been an unusually successful year for us," he said, "in carrying out our fundamental aims—to help people use their leisure in a profitable way; to provide a happy vacation resort for the whole family; and to be a forum, though not an organ, of public opinion."

SECOND CONCERT WILL BE GIVEN BY A. E. F. MUSICIANS

The Fifth United States Infantry Band of the A. E. F., whose concert from the Parkman Bandstand on Boston Common this afternoon was a feature of the meeting in the interest of the Citizens' Military Training Camp at Camp Devens, will play again tomorrow from 12 to 3 p. m. The program will be:

March de Fanfare—Sambre et Meuse, Rauskie
Overture to the Opera—"Robin Hood," R. DeKoven
E. Godard's Famous "Berceuse from Jocelyn,"
Cornet Solo (first time), Musician Clarence Odom
Euphonium Solo (second time), Sergt. Walter Kuleboken
March de Fanfare—Salut au 85th..F. Petit
Euphonium Solo—Polka "L'Ideal," M. Minker
Sergt. Walter Kuleboken
Grand Selection—"Songs of the Old Folks" .....Lake
March de Fanfare—Quand Madelon, G. Allier

Before returning to the United States from service with the Army of Occupation in Germany, the band gave concerts in many European cities and received decorations from General Mangin of the French Army and from the city of Antwerp, Belgium. This summer, the band has played in many New England cities. On Aug. 8 it will come to Boston to participate in the welcome to General Gouraud of the French Army. On Aug. 18 it will play at the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary celebration at Jaffrey, N. H., and Aug. 20 at the tercentennial celebration at Dover, Mass.

HEAVY BRITISH BILL FOR TRAFFIC JAMS

LONDON, July 30 (AP)—Twenty million pounds annually is thrown to the winds, as a result of traffic delays and congestion on the streets of London, according to experts in statistics. This huge sum, which is said to be a conservative estimate, is sufficient, however, to arouse the indignation of many London newspapers, and to open a campaign against the present plight of the street traffic.

The members for London in the House of Commons have agreed to take the matter up and present a bill designed to regulate all classes of traffic in the city.

The most difficult problem in London is that of the omnibus and other heavy motor lorries.

A STORE to be relied upon for good quality and the good styles—and frequent lower pricing.

Women's dresses, suits, capes, wraps, blouses, skirts, sweaters, jacquettes, etc.

The Paragone

Grant Ave. at Geary St., San Francisco

BLINDCRAFT (Reg. Trademark)

The Harding Chair

—made by us and used by President and Mrs. Harding in the White House

We will duplicate it at In Reed $67; in Rattan $65

Freight prepaid to any point in U. S.

All Grades of reed and rattan furniture, Quality guaranteed.

Our retail prices are remarkably low.

San Francisco Association for the Blind

1120 Folsom St., San Francisco, Calif.

Telephone Park 5136

SOFT COAL DEALERS READY TO SUPPLY

(Continued from Page 1)

ment which would again bring them together.

Upon adjournment of the conferences, the secretary, at the suggestion of the operators, was instructed to reconvene the meeting when necessary. This was taken as an indication that the mine owners did not consider the situation hopeless. It also was pointed out that no substantial progress has ever been made in past hard-coal wage conferences more than a month in advance of the expiration of a working agreement.

Those familiar with the situation do not believe that agreement on the chief demands of the miners—a 20 per cent increase in wages and full recognition of the union, which includes the check-off—will be reached before the present scale expires. Therefore, they expect a suspension of mining on Sept. 1 unless Government or other influences prevail upon the miners to continue to work pending further negotiations.

FORESTRY DELEGATES SEE TREE NURSERY

GRAND' MERE, Que., July 30 (Special)—Sixty delegates to the British Empire Forestry Conference spent a day in Grand' Mère inspecting mills of paper manufacturers and the tree nurseries and plantations designed to supply these mills with wood in perpetuity. The members of the conference were entertained at the nurseries of the Laurentide Company at Proulx, Que., and saw acres of white spruce seedlings being prepared to take the places of matured trees as they are cut.

In response to the address of welcome by George Chahoon Jr., president of the Laurentide Company, Lord Lovat, chairman of the Imperial Forestry Commission and also chairman of the present conference, expressed himself as highly pleased with the foresighted policy of preparing for a future soft wood supply displayed by the manufacturing interests in Grand Mère. The delegates later left for Kenogami and Chicoutimi, Quebec.

EMPLOYEES RECEIVE BONUS
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 30—Approximately 6000 employees of the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company mills in Yonkers, N. Y., on Wednesday will share in the distribution of a bonus of $400,000 under the company's plan of rewarding efficient and faithful services. Alexander Smith Cochran, president of the company, established the plan of semi-annual distributions in 1911. About $4,000,000 has been paid out.

ENGINEERS ELECT OFFICERS
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 30 — Archibald Black of Garden City, N. Y., a former engineer of the United States Mail Service, has been elected secretary of the Aeronautic Division of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Prof. E. P. Warner of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is chairman of the division.

LACHMAN BROS.

Mission at 16th. Phone Market 213

GIVE TIME ON FURNITURE

San Francisco's Great Homefurnishing Store—7 Buildings—22 Floors.

Very large assortments of dependable Homefurnishings, at reasonable prices, on liberal credit terms.

A money-back store that stands for fair dealing, good merchandise, unfailing service, and the utmost liberality in all transactions.

When in San Francisco be sure and dine at

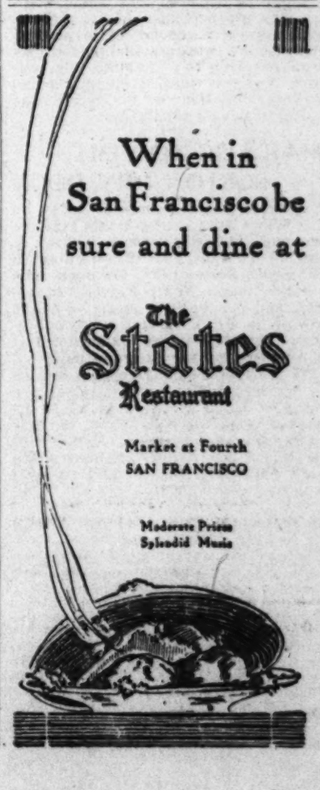
The States Restaurant

Market at Fourth

SAN FRANCISCO

Moderate Prices

Splendid Music



Red

I WAS weeding my garden yesterday when Lucy, the little girl who lives next door, came through the hole in the hedge and watched me. She began to talk right away.

"Oh, Miss Maud" (I'm Miss Maud to all the children on the road) "isn't red the loveliest color? I wish all the trees and the sky and the ground and everything in the world was red."

"Goodness, Lucy. I don't think you do. Think how warm it would look in the summer."

"Oh," said Lucy, "that wouldn't matter. I'm going to paint all my toys red and only buy red dresses after this."

"Lucy," I said, "that would be silly. A change is a nice thing, you know. If everything were red, you would soon be wanting blue or green or gold."

"No!" said Lucy. "I like red better than any other color and I want everything red."

"Foolish child. Come over here under the tree and we'll see."

So we sat under the elm tree together and I told Lucy this story—

Once upon a time there was a little girl, named Cherry Red. She lived in a little red house, surrounded by tall, red, beech trees. There was a garden behind the house and the garden was full of poppies.

Cherry was a nice little girl with red hair and freckles and red cheeks. She always wore red and white dresses, and a red hair ribbon on the end of each red pigtail.

Every morning Cherry picked a large bunch of red poppies, took a little red book under her arm and walked down the little red brick path, through the red gate to the road. She went along the roadside for several miles, till she came to another red house. Robin redbreasts sang in the trees and there were red roses under the windows. Mrs. Scarlett, her friend, lived here and Cherry knocked at the door with her little red knuckles. Mrs. Scarlett came to the door with a red shawl around her shoulders, a red petticoat and red pom-poms on her slippers.

"Hello, Cherry," said she, in a warm red voice.

"Hello, Mrs. Scarlett," said Cherry, "here are your poppies." She followed Mrs. Scarlett into a cheery room with red curtains and red cushions on the chairs and a red carpet. Mrs. Scarlett put the poppies on the table and lighted a crackling red fire.

Then Cherry sat down on a little red stool at Mrs. Scarlett's feet and opened her red book. It was "The Story of the American Red Indian." She read till the sun stood high and red in the sky, and all the red petals shone in the glare. And then she closed her book and said: "Good-by, Mrs. Scarlett," and skipped down the path home again.

When I had finished the story, Lucy said, "Thank you, Miss Maud," and went back through the hole in the hedge.

The next day she came back with her skipping rope and stood behind me, as I knelt in the garden path with my flower basket.

"Good morning, Miss Maud," said Lucy. "How beautiful your bluebells are this morning and your nasturtiums and mignonette. I have planted pansies and marigolds in my garden, and now I am going to town to buy a pink silk dress."

LEADERS AT POLITICS INSTITUTE DIVIDE ON SIGNIFICANCE OF RUHR

(Continued from Page 1)

to a fact-finding commission—a proposal having the partial indorsement of both Germans and English—Canon Dimnet replied:

Why have a fact-finding commission when the Reparations Commission is just that? It is an international body of five men—only one of them a Frenchman. We see no reason for calling in another body of less informed individuals to deal with the problem.

When it was suggested that if the Reparations Commission had all the facts, France would have nothing to lose and everything to gain among those who doubted its policy by agreeing to a fact-finding commission, Canon Dimnet said:

But why does anyone doubt our policy? The situation is so clear now that even those who run may understand. We have no other purpose in the Ruhr than to obtain security for the debts justly owing to us from Germany. Within a few months the Ruhr will begin to pay. When it does we will be, in large measure, vindicated in our policy.

A fact-finding commission might agree to give Germany time to recuperate, at the end of which period, it would not only be economically reconstructed, but also in a military position once again to threaten the world. We will stay in the Ruhr until just satisfaction is secured.

France in the Ruhr presented a different picture to Count Kessler, however. He said:

We Germans are under no illusions. The French are there to stay. They have no intention of retiring—unless America should join the Reparations Commission and demand a full survey of all the facts involved. That would change matters and Germany, then might have some chance of winning back the Ruhr and maintaining its national identity. As it is we are confronted with a breakdown of our whole social structure.

German Overthrow Forecast

Asked to specify when such a breakdown might be expected, Count Kessler said:

I have no hesitancy in saying that Germany cannot last through the winter. Here is the thing the winter, in all probability, may bring us: Living conditions, which are rapidly becoming worse, will bring about uprisings throughout the country and, in the upheaval the central government in Berlin may be overthrown. When that takes place the Monarchists of the south and the Communists and Bolsheviki of the north will each set up their own government.

At that moment, France, alarmed at the nationalistic tendencies of the south, and the Bolshevist successes in the north will insist that, in the interests of world peace, the thing to do is to occupy Berlin. With Berlin occupied by the French the break-up of Germany will be complete and the Poincaré government will have realized its dream of permanently removing Germany as a factor from the European arena and of establishing itself as the supreme power therein. Then, of course, England will stand alone as a possible curb to the imperial aspirations of the French.

Canom Dimet, when asked whether or not such was the purpose of the French, said:

No Frenchman, from Poincaré down to the humblest peasant, dreams or desires any such thing. Poincaré is a sincere man. When he says, as he has said frequently, that we do not desire the destruction of Germany or to remain permanently in the Ruhr, he is speaking the absolute truth. I have never met one of my countrymen who believed it would be either possible or desirable to do that thing. We want, merely justice and security for ourselves.

Surpassing interest of every sort at the Institute is that which centers on Count Kessler's address tonight. This is the first time, since its founding, that the Institute has heard the case for Germany presented by a German. Count Kessler is well qualified to advocate the German cause. Formerly German Ambassador to Poland, he is a member of the German Reichstag and during last year organized the great antiwar "Nie Wieder Krieg" demonstrations throughout Germany. In political affiliation his interests are with the moderate Liberals, of the Left.

Another World War

Outlining the course which he probably will follow in his address this evening he said:

When the impending revolution comes, the Cuno government will hardly be strong enough to put it down, despite strong measures now being taken. Once Germany is torn by a Red revolution, however, France will have the excuse to do what it wishes. But that is not all. Russia will not stand by while imperialist France throttles the young Communist rebellion in the north of Germany. Answering the call for aid from the German Communists, the Russian Red Army will strike at France by an invasion of Poland. That, of course, will be the spark that will set off another conflagration.

We will then see the magnificently trained and equipped French Army thrown into the field against Trotzky's Red hordes. There can be but one result. France could never defeat the great Russian Nation on its own soil, but the French Army, with its superior training and equipment, should have no difficulty in overcoming the new Red Army on foreign soil.

This will be the last chapter in the disintegration of Europe, because it will mean another world war of the great nations, and it is bound to come unless something is done to forestall it. When it comes, no man can prophecy the result. All one can say is that the drains on the man power and the industry of Europe made by the last war renders it impotent to fight another great war without destroying its civilization.

124 Session Assured

Concern that this year's meeting of the Institute of Politics would be the last was dispelled by an announcement of Dr. Harry A. Garfield, chairman of the institute, that next year's session was already assured. Although Bernard Baruch, New York banker, has financed the first three sessions, Dr. Garfield declined to say whether or not he would be responsible for the next meeting. "If the Institute this year justifies itself," said Dr. Garfield, "and from present indications it will certainly do that, I can say positively that next year's meeting will take place. Details beyond that I cannot announce at present."

It is significant of the place the insitute has won for itself in the eyes of the Government of the United States that army men from the General Staff and the Army War College and five rear admirals from the United States Navy are sent to this year's meeting by orders from the War and Navy departments.

Three round table groups met this morning: Those on "International Problems of the Pacific," under the direction of Prof. George H. Blakeslee of Clark University; "The Near East, War-Time Diplomacy, and Post-War Problems," led by Prof. William Lynn Westermann of Cornell University, and the "League of Nations," under the leadership of Royal Meeker. Both the Pacific and Near East conferences met for the first time and devoted chief attention to the historical background of the problems which will be discussed.

Mr. Culbertson's Conference

This afternoon the first open conference—a new feature at the institute—met under the direction of William S. Culbertson, vice-chairman of the Tariff Commission, to consider problems of raw materials and foodstuffs in the commercial policies of nations. In opening this round table, Mr. Culbertson said:

The objective occasions of war would soon disappear if the external causes tending to make war inevitable were removed. But we cannot stop war by peace resolutions as long as we have those external causes operating. The efforts of those who seek peace must be concentrated upon the removal of causes of war and the provision of guarantees of security which will make armed force unnecessary.

In our modern world we must recognize that war follows in necessary sequence upon causes arising out of the processes of production, trading and financing. Personal and political factors necessarily are added to, and at times obscure, the economic causes of rivalry between nations. For the purposes of the present discussion it is not necessary to consider the question whether or not all international wars are caused by economic rivalry. Certainly history records wars to which the economic factors have had remote, if any, relation.

The important thing to recognize is that wars do result from economic causes. Competition between national groups for markets, sources of raw materials, and opportunities to invest capital, if persisted in and if vital to national welfare, sooner or later reflects itself in rivalry between governments and peoples. To speak of the economic causes of war has been considered improper and even disloyal. It must not be so any longer. If the menace of modern war, which now is the curse and disgrace of our civilization, is to be removed, we must know what we are fighting about.

American Colleges in Turkey Are Reconciling Former Foes

Turks, Greeks, and Armenians Being United by Education —Mrs. Kemal Leads in Emancipation of Women

American colleges in Constantinople, where Turks, Greeks and Armenians meet on equal terms in the classroom, offer a strong hope for the reconciliation of races in the Near East, says Mrs. Alice Peloubet Norton, who has just returned to the United States after teaching two years in Constantinople Woman's College.

Constantinople Woman's College, a nonsectarian institution, has about 300 students, representing 17 different nationalities, principally Greeks, Armenians, Turks, Russians, Hebrews and Bulgarians. In the college, however, nationalistic enmities by common consent are laid aside, and intimate friendship often springs up between Greek and Turkish or Turkish and Armenian, girls.

Mrs. Norton, who was sent by the American Association of Home Economics to organize the department of home economics provided for the Constantinople college by association funds, found her new students surprisingly like American college girls in manners, costume and mental attitude. They studied the same subjects as do American students, and they entered heartily into basketball and tennis, and even organized a baseball team and enjoyed interscholastic games with the English High School and the Constantinople Y. W. C. A. In their classrooms they were able to discuss American and Turkish institutions impersonally. Out of deference to national custom, the Turkish girls wore their native headdress and cape on the street, but in the college all students wore American dress.

Change in Headdress

The progress of Turkish feminism has brought a notable change in the mode of wearing the conventional headdress. The veil attached to it, formerly invariably worn over the face, is now thrown back over the head by more than two thirds of the women appearing on Constantinople streets. A notable precedent for this change recently has been provided by the wife of Mustapha Kemal, who, in touring the country with her husband, has traveled unveiled.

"Freedom for women in Turkey is an accomplished fact," said Mrs. Norton. "Many of the girls at the Woman's College are preparing themselves for teaching or office work. We had a thriving commercial department, and interest in my own department of home economics was stimulated by the fact that Constantinople, probably for the first time in its existence, now has a servant problem. Opportunities for factory work and employment in shops have become numerous enough so that Turkish housewives find difficulty in securing domestic help.

Women's Freedom Established

"The Turkish university is open to women, and in a university preparatory school I saw Turkish boys and girls reciting together as unconcernedly as they would have in an American schoolroom. It is significant, too, that Mrs. Kemal recently was elected a member of the Angora Assembly. My own impression is that freedom for women in Turkey is too firmly established to fear any reactionary movement."

Constantinople Woman's College was established in 1879 by the Congregational Missionary Board, but has long ceased to be under denominational control. It has an American board of trustees and is supported by tuition and gifts. Attendance at church and chapel services is optional for non-Christian students.

FALL OF DRACHMA DISTURBS GREECE

Minister of Finance Blames Decline on Speculators

By Special Cable

MYTILENE, July 30—The political ferment is advancing in Greece. No definite line of conduct has as yet been drawn by the political parties concerning the forthcoming elections. In the midst of this confused situation the value of the drachma has suddenly declined, causing considerable perturbation on the market. M. Cofinas, Minister of Finance, has striven to stabilize the drachma as he believes its fall is artificial and the work of speculators. He is said to have advised the population to withdraw their deposits from the banks, depriving the bankers of the possibility of gambling at the risk of private fortunes.

The revolutionary Government's leaders expect to cope with the situation thus created, and to keep undisturbed the building which has been erected with so much toil and labor. Col. Nicholas Plastiras has consulted the Liberal leaders, S. Sofoulis, Gen. P. Danglis and A. Karapanos, to lay out a concerted plan of action for the election. His idea is to create a coalition to conduct the election with the participation of the various groups.

It is proposed to ratify the peace treaty by referendum as the legislative elections for the new chamber may delay legislative action indefinitely.

VICEROY PROTESTS KENYA DECISION

Earl of Reading Says British Action Comes as "Great and Severe Disappointment"

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, July 30—The Earl of Reading, Viceroy of India, in the course of a farewell address to the members of the legislative Assembly at the conclusion of the final sitting, prior to the elections, said the Assembly has now created a vivid interest in its doings and is the mirror of events in India. The fundamental policy regarding Indian reforms remains unaltered on the part of the British Government, which is unshakably determined to carry out the reforms, both in letter and deed.

"When I examine the position the Assembly has attained, the use made of its opportunities, the effect and dignity with which its debates are conducted, and the broader aspect of its powers upon the policy of the Government, I cannot but feel the Assembly sometimes takes far too narrow a view of its potentialities for real influence," the Viceroy said. "Special powers are essential to the discharge of the duties of the executive in the present state of constitutional development in India. Subsequent events have tended to confirm the wisdom of my original decision regarding the exercise of special powers in connection with the balancing of the budget.

"News of the decision regarding Kenya came to me and my government as a great and severe disappointment. If submission must be made, then, with all due respect to His Majesty's Government, only under protest. The Indian Government will use every effort to impress our views on Central African immigration without delay."

The Viceroy proceeded to depict the alleviating features of the Kenya decision, and urged the inadvisability of applying Dr. Gour's reciprocity bill, which would be directed against South Africa. In the meantime, 44 out of 56 members of the two opposition parties have issued a strong protest against the Kenya decision. The manifesto says that on the points concerning a common electoral roll, the rights of Indians to secure land in the highlands, the rights of Indians to free immigration, the decision is against India, the only decision in favor being on segregation.

The decision is called a violation of the solemn pledges of the 1921 conference, a negation of justice and a sacrifice of essentially equitable claims, a surrender to clamor and prejudice. "Kinship and color have triumphed over right and justice" in what is described as a test case of the Empire.

The manifesto concludes with an appeal to Indian patriotism and manhood to show its resentment and indignation by effective measures, declaring this to be an obligation common to all parties in India.

MR. WEEKS LAUDS AIM OF BOK AWARD

Secretary of War Indorses Plan Designed to Stimulate Discussion of World Amity

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 30—The desire of America for peace does not preclude the possibility of its being involved in was, according to the view expressed by John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, in a letter recently received by the committee of the $100,000 American Peace Award established by Edward W. Bok. The letter was made public here today. It follows in part:

No war sentiment exists in the United States and I do not believe our citizens would countenance this country engaging in a war of aggression. In the present agitated condition of the world, however, the peace of the world is not assured. In fact, in its present unsettled state, there exists the possibility of war which might even involve our own country. It is for that reason that the War Department is urging sufficient preparedness for defense.

No one could feel greater gratification than I if we could insure the future generations against war.

Mr. Weeks considers that Mr. Bok is rendering a very great public service in promoting a nation-wide discussion of world peace.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy, voicing his "hearty sympathy with Mr. Bok's fine offer," points out that the solution of the problems and the search for a practicable plan is no simple one, and that there is "no short cut to Utopia." He adds, in a letter:

It is sadly easy to talk about the co-operation of the United States with other nations in promoting the peace of the world. To get anywhere, the United States must first co-operate with other nations to eliminate the things that disturb or threaten the peace of the world.

Mr. Bok's award will spur on the constantly increasing public opinion which, either from the selfish motive of the pocketbook, or from the higher motive of the desire for international justice, is favoring our assistance in righting world wrongs. We are rapidly getting away from the old fallacy of the Chinese wall around the United States.

PARIS ASKS REASON FOR BANKERS' VISIT

French Newspapers See Significance in Presence of Many Prominent Americans

By Special Cable

PARIS, July 30—A number of prominent Americans now visiting France are the subject of many articles in French newspapers. The foremost is Andrew W. Mellon, now in Paris. Interviewed, the American Secretary of the Treasury declared that his visit is purely private and that it has no reference to any new move in connection with European debts, or the participation of the United States in European affairs.

Nevertheless, the fact that he was received on arrival by representatives of the President and the Premier, following conversations which he has had in London with the principal members of the British Cabinet, indicates something more than a private visit. It is understood that he will see several leading French statesmen. In spite of denials, considerable significance is attached to Mr. Mellon's movements.

Colonel House is also meeting French statesmen. To an interviewer he stated that if the hopes of the Versailles Treaty were not realized, America—which had not ratified the Treaty nor signed the promised pact of guarantee with France—was partly responsible, and he understood the French action. Asked whether America would now co-operate, he replied in the negative. "If I were a French politician," he said, "I would not consider that as a possibility for the present."

It is also announced that J. P. Morgan, the banker, will arrive in a few days. He, too, disclaims political motives in his visit. So does Otto H. Kahn, now staying in France. Le Matin adds that doubtless Charles H. Sabin and James Speyer and other American financiers will say the same, but it remains curious that so many members of American high finance should find themselves in Europe now.

ITALIANS DEFEAT ATTACK OF REBELS

By Special Cable

ROME, July 30—Another attempt by rebels to reoccupy the territory lost in Cyrenaica after recent defeats has utterly failed. Several hundred armed rebels who penetrated the region of Auaghir Bret, after a severe encounter with Italian troops, were compelled to retreat in great disorder, leaving over 100 casualties. The Italians had five killed and 17 wounded.

Complete calm reigns in the rest of Cyrenaica.

Institute Incidentals

Williamstown, Mass., July 30

OVATIONS of any sort are infrequent at such a gathering as the Institute of Politics. But neither dignity nor great learning prevented an extended outburst of applause during the first lecture of Canon Ernest Dimnet, of France, when he declared that "History, in all probability will accord former President Woodrow Wilson a much larger place than is generally accorded to him today."

✧ ✧ ✧

Great Britain's advance to empire is paralleled by America's winning of the west, according to Sir Edward Grigg, who lectured Saturday night on problems of the British Empire. Both Englishmen and Americans, he pointed out, went pioneering; fighting a struggle against unfriendly environments and hostile tribes of people which was much the same whether carried on in the American northwest, or in South Africa. In concluding his survey of the development of the present British Commonwealth of nations, Sir Edward declared: "Ramshackle though our wagon is, it is hitched to three great stars: The star of Justice, the star of Freedom, and the star of Peace."

✧ ✧ ✧

Rear-admirals in "knickers," college presidents in soft shirts and black bow ties, journalists with walking sticks—these compose the passing show at the Institute of Politics, re-enacted three times each day when members of the institute gather in the college commons for their meals.

✧ ✧ ✧

"Professional Aloofers" is the characterization which Canon Dimnet applies to those Americans who, in the interest of one thing or another, refuse to regard Europe save in the light of Dante, and the Atlantic Ocean as usable chiefly because of the great gulf which it fixes between Europe and the United States.

✧ ✧ ✧

Free air came in for its share of discussion at Monday morning's round table on "Law of the Air," conducted by Prof. Jesse Siddal Reeves of the University of Michigan. Among the members of this round table is Edward P. Warner of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. During today's session the pre-war period of aviation was outlined by Professor Reeves, who said that before 1914 there were three views in regard to air laws: First, that the air above the land should be free as the seas are free; second, that each country should possess the air over the adjacent land; and third, that there should be a space above 1000 feet similar to marginal waters which should be open to all nations. In the next conference the discussion will consider pre- ar developments in this field.

✧ ✧ ✧

The farm bloc is a permanent thing in Bulgaria, according to Stephan Panaretoff, Bulgarian Minister to the United States, in conversation yesterday with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Eighty-two per cent of our population lives off the land; 75 per cent are farmers, and by far the largest part of this last group own their own land. Our interests, therefore, are chiefly agricultural. What we want today is an outlet to the Ægean and continued access to the markets of the world, particularly Turkey and the Balkans."

MacRorie-McLaren Co.
LANDSCAPE ENGINEERS AND NURSERYMEN
We specialize in landscape development on Country Estates, Public Park and School Grounds.
814-16 Phelan Bldg., San Francisco
Phone Douglas 4442
Nurseries, San Mateo, Phone San Mateo 1002

"Confidence in a store is built by the kind of merchandise sold."
Our Hand-Tailored, exclusively - designed Clothes for Men have built us that Confidence.
Furnishings for Men also reflect good taste.
JOHNSON'S
2554 Mission St., San Francisco

Wilson's is The Confectaurant
Confectioner—Restaurant. Wilson's is both, yet better than either. "Confectaurant" stands for a new and tastier idea in cooking—stands for the full-flavored delicious-ness of home cooking.
Wilson's Confectaurant
Palo Alto, Fresno, San Jose, Stanford, Stockton, San Francisco.

The Christian Science Monitor
is for sale on the following news stands in
San Francisco, Calif.:
Fred Cummings.....Market and Eddy Sts.
Fitzgerald.....Market and Ellis Sts.
Foster & Orear News Stand....Ferry Bldg.
W. M. Masterson News Stand, Market and O'Farrell Sts.
Sausalito Ferry News Stand...Ferry Bldg.
H. Poulson News Co...Market and 8th Sts.
Blake's Bazaar.....1101 Valencia
Cosmopolitan Book Store..3294 Mission St.
Miss C. A. Bates.....1581 Haight St.
The White House News Stand, Sutter and Grant Sts.
The Emporium

Goldman's
788 Market St.
Opposite Fourth
SAN FRANCISCO
The House of Values
Suits, Coats, Dresses, Gowns, Millinery, Furs
Always Reliable

BOOS BROS
Let this name be your guide to BETTER EATING
Enjoy California's luscious food delicacies in the wholesome dining environment of Boos Bros. Cafeterias.
Convenient locations and accommodating facilities for quick service.
LOS ANGELES
SAN FRANCISCO
CATALINA
Where Quality never varies

San Francisco Real Estate
When you wish to buy or sell San Francisco real estate, you will find our organization splendidly equipped to assist you.
Allen & Company
REALTORS
168 Sutter Street
SAN FRANCISCO
Owners of Sea Cliff—"one of America's most beautiful residence districts."

moving
Bekins courteous and skilled movers take care of your every moving problem—from packing the goods to hauling them to their destination. Address Dept. C-10 for Bekins Booklet, "How Bekins Cares for Your Household Goods.
BEKINS
FIRE-PROOF STORAGE
13th and Mission Sts., San Francisco
22nd and San Pablo, Oakland
Los Angeles Fresno

Marks Bros.
831 Market Street - San Francisco, Calif.
Three Floors Devoted Exclusively to the Apparel Needs of the Discriminating Miss and Matron—
Prices are Extremely Moderate

The White House
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
August Home Sale
throughout the month of August

An Annual Event at the White House—more extensive preparations than ever have been made for this year's Sale. It offers women of foresight an opportunity to replenish household supplies and beautify the home at favorable price concessions in all our home furnishing sections.
Raphael Weill & Co. Inc
At Sutter, Grant and Post, San Francisco

I. Magnin & Co.
Grant Ave. at Geary
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
Telephone Douglas 2100
Interpreting the Mode With Authentic Creations and Accessories
This is an ideal, expressive of our shops. I. Magnin & Co. is devoted to the serving of a patronage which is both discriminating and appreciative.
To deserve the continuance of such approval we anticipate the smart woman's needs in terms of style itself—distinctiveness and exclusiveness.
BRANCH SHOPS
I. Magnin & Co. Shops are located in San Francisco and in the leading winter resort hotels. In Pasadena, Hotel Maryland; in Santa Barbara, The Arlington; in Los Angeles, The Ambassador; in Del Monte, Hotel Del Monte; in Coronado, Hotel Del Coronado; 6340 Hollywood Boulevard, Hollywood.

CLEVELAND STILL IN SECOND PLACE

Browns, However, Are Hard on Trail—Five Clubs Under .500

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	64	30	.651
Cleveland	50	45	.526
St. Louis	47	44	.516
Detroit	44	45	.494
Chicago	45	47	.489
Philadelphia	42	49	.462
Washington	40	51	.440
Boston	34	55	.382

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 10, Cleveland 5.
Chicago 3, New York 1.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Chicago 3, New York 2.
New York 8, Chicago 2.
Washington 11, Detroit 1.

GAMES FOR THE WEEK

Monday—Cleveland at Boston (two games); Chicago at New York; St. Louis at Philadelphia; Detroit at Washington.

Tuesday—Cleveland at Boston; Chicago at New York; St. Louis at Philadelphia; Detroit at Washington.

Wednesday—Chicago at Boston; Cleveland at New York; St. Louis at Philadelphia.

Thursday—Chicago at Boston; Cleveland at New York; Detroit at Philadelphia; St. Louis at Washington.

Friday—Chicago at Boston; Cleveland at New York; Detroit at Philadelphia; St. Louis at Washington.

Saturday—Chicago at Boston; Cleveland at New York; Detroit at Philadelphia; St. Louis at Washington.

A baseball observer has remarked that Cleveland leads the American League race, inasmuch as New York is so far out in front that the Yankees are in another league. That is stretching matters pretty far, but Miller J. Huggins and his men, indeed, hold so huge a lead that the interest in this campaign, such of it as is left, settles in the approaching battle for the other "money" positions. As in the National, the second largest cut of the American League's world series dividends will go to the runner-up club, with the third-place incumbent coming next in order. So there is a tangible incentive, besides the purely artistic one, of finishing high in the standing.

The Cleveland Club's tenancy of the second place, however, is by no means secure. The St. Louis Browns are pressing the representatives of the Forest City harder and harder, and this morning but one game stands between these two western rivals. Several other teams, also, while below the .500 mark in percentage, are nevertheless within hailing distance of third and second. Detroit needs to gain but two games, while St. Louis is losing two, to go ahead of the Browns, and the margin between Detroit and Chicago is considerably smaller than that.

The chief factor in the western clubs' favor is that they, all four, are on the upgrade in their play, whereas the east, except New York, has been steadily showing the opposite tendency. Philadelphia lost games with remarkable consistency, once it started on a career of reversals; in fact both Washington and Boston have displayed to better advantage in the past week or so than the Athletics, the beginning and ending of whose long slump—to date—has been marked by successive defeats at the hands of the New York Yankees. At the rate they are going, Connie Mack's players will strike their accustomed niche before the rest of the season has been half played. Mack's pitching is still nil and the rest of the team, even the energetic young Wid Matthews, is giving way more or less in the fielding line.

Speaking of Boston, that club is a "home" team if ever there was one. For the Red Sox—in last place at .382—have not played much worse than .500 ball before the friendly gaze of Fenway Park adherents. One difficulty with which Manager Frank L. Chance has to contend, nowadays, is the sudden reversal of form of Howard J. Ehmke, the tall right-hander. The words of T. R. Cobb, when that worthy was last in Boston, are recalled: "Ehmke may have a great year but I figure he will measure up about the same as in other seasons—nothing much more or less than a .500 pitcher." It is up to Ehmke to disprove this and he can do it by going out and showing something like his early-season form.

Today has been set aside as Shriners' Day at the home of the Red Sox, with Tristram Speaker and his band scheduled to oppose Boston in a double-header. Should rain interfere, the festivities will go over until tomorrow.

EVANS CAPTURES WESTERN TITLE

Expected to Be Serious Contender for U. S. Amateur Title

CLEVELAND, O., July 30 (Special)—That Charles Evans Jr., will again be a serious contender for the amateur championship of the United States Golf Association is the opinion of those who saw the Edgewater Golf Club star come through the western amateur championship for his eighth championship at the Mayfield Country Club last week. His chief triumph was his victory over J. W. Sweetser, the present United States champion who defeated Evans in the final round last year, in the semifinal round Friday; but he also gave a fine exhibition of golf when he defeated W. H. Gardner of Buffalo in the final round Saturday, 6 and 4.

While the margin of victory over Gardner appears large, it was not due to poor playing on the part of the loser; but to brilliant work on the part of the champion. Over the first 16 holes of the final match, Evans was four strokes below par for the course. In the afternoon only 13 holes were played and Evans was three better than par. The summary:

WESTERN AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

Charles Evans Jr., Edgewater Golf Club, defeated W. H. Gardner, Buffalo, 6 and 4.

PITCHER SENT BACK

PITTSBURGH, July 28 — Pitcher George Boehler, bought by the Pittsburgh Nationals from the Tulsa club of the western league, today was turned back to Tulsa, under option, it was announced. The Pittsburgh club paid $30,000 for Boehler at the opening of the season.

Western Tennis Now in Fourth Round

Hayes and Rolley Meet—First Appearance of Hennessey

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 30—W. T. Hayes, veteran player of this city and vicinity, leads the way into the fourth round of the Western Lawn Tennis Association championship tournament today. Hayes faces J. R. Rolley, another Chicago representative, in what should be a feature battle of the singles eliminations.

Three of the out-of-town players, favored to last into the later rounds, make their first appearances today. John Hennessey of Indianapolis, Ind., defending the singles crown; W. K. Wesbrook of Detroit, Mich., runner-up a year ago, and Wray Brown of St. Louis, Missouri Valley champion, are the invading stars who are expected to have little trouble. Play for the women's singles title starts today, with Miss Marion Leighton of this city defending.

Hayes appears to be at the top of his form for his match today. He is playing better than at this time last year, in comparison with his rivals, because he started late. Hayes defeated R. J. Shoemaker of Chicago in two love sets in the third round yesterday after eliminating C. L. Allana, one of the Filipinos, by a score of 6—1, 6—2.

Rolley, who faces Hayes in the feature today, put H. W. Stover of Chicago out of the running yesterday, 6—1, 6—2. In the second round Rolley defeated one of the rising youths of this section, Clyde Rosenberger, the score being 6—3, 6—1.

An outstanding match of yesterday's program was won by George Neeves of Chicago, defeating A. H. Framhein, Chicago, 6—1, 6—2. Their play was strikingly alike, each running all over the court to make returns. Neeves outserved Framhein, placed better and drove harder, but had more outs. The summary:

WESTERN LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—First Round

Alfred Bennett, Chicago, defeated A. R. White, Chicago, 6—1, 6—3.
H. T. Osborn, Chicago, defeated R. L. Baker, 6—0, 6—2.
L. F. Boldenweck, Chicago, defeated J. M. Carry, Chicago, 6—1, 6—0.
W. F. Tyler, Chicago, defeated F. M. Kauffman, Chicago, 6—4, 6—3.

Second Round

L. F. Boldenweck, Chicago, defeated H. P. Parmelee, Chicago, 6—2, 7—5.
R. W. Singletary, Chicago, defeated A. E. Neely, Chicago, 6—1, 6—1.
George Neeves, Chicago, defeated A. H. Framhein, Chicago, 6—1, 6—2.
William Wilkins, Chicago, defeated J. H. Ford, Chicago, 6—4, 6—0.
A. B. Gravem, Chicago, defeated F. T. O'Brien, Chicago, 6—0, 6—2.
L. D. Leavitt, Chicago, defeated J. A. Perfecto, Philippines, 6—3, 6—1.
W. T. Hayes, Chicago, defeated C. L. Allana, Philippines, 6—1, 6—2.
R. J. Shoemaker, Chicago, defeated Dougal McKenzie, Chicago, 6—2, 6—4.
J. R. Rolley, Chicago, defeated Clyde Rosenberger, Chicago, 6—3, 6—1.
Albert Green, Chicago, defeated W. C. Scofield, Chicago, 6—2, 6—0.

Third Round

W. T. Hayes, Chicago, defeated R. J. Shoemaker, Chicago, 6—0, 6—0.
J. R. Rolley, Chicago, defeated H. W. Stover, 6—1, 6—2.

RED SOX DEAL ON WAY TO FINISH

Quinn, Picked as Next Club Executive, Is in Boston Today

With the arrival in Boston today of J. A. Robert Quinn, the negotiations concerning the long-pending transfer of the Boston American League Baseball Club seem fairly on their way to completion. It it expected that the necessary papers will be signed and that the title will pass hands tomorrow. The meeting of the retiring Red Sox president, H. H. Frazee, and the new owners will take place at the law offices of Pillsbury, Dana & Young.

In company with Mr. Quinn, who is a baseball man of long experience and wide acquaintanceship, there will be Palmer K. Winslow, Dr. Robert B. Drury, and Edward M. Schoenborn, the Columbus (O.) capitalists who are helping the former St. Louis American business manager finance the project. B. B. Johnson, the league's chief executive, it is learned, is in no way interested in the deal from a personal standpoint, but his views regarding a sale of the Red Sox have been known to be very favorable.

Mr. Quinn—who is the choice of the new owners for president of the Boston club, if the deal goes through, as it quite probably will—announced his coming to the press of Boston, and was reached this forenoon at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. He reiterated his intention of proceeding slowly in the way of making changes in the club personnel, both on and off the playing field. "It is the same in the newspaper or hotel business," he explained. "A new owner would be doing a very unwise thing to say. 'You go,' to a certain proportion of workers without having learned their real capacity for the job. Usually, on a ball club, the men work out the selection problem themselves. Send the players out on the field and watch them go through their paces; you will soon come to the conclusion that such an one is a ball player, and such another is not.

"Personally, the Boston Club constitutes my only interest in baseball from now on. I am not going to be a one-day-in-Boston, six-days-in-another-city president. My family is moving here with me and we expect to find everything to our liking. I have always regarded Boston as one of the very best of the country's baseball towns, and I have seen most of them, too, in 33 years' experience as player, manager, league president and club executive."

TILDEN WINS ANOTHER TITLE

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 30—W. T. Tilden 2d, United States tennis champion, won the southern California men's singles title Saturday by defeating Manuel Alonso, Spanish Davis Cup star, 9—7, 6—4, 6—2, in a well-played match at the Los Angeles Tennis Club.

FENWAY PARK
Today 2 Games, Starting at 1:30
Red Sox vs. Cleveland
Seats at Wright & Ditson. Phone Main 1278.

CROCKER TO PLAY FUKUDA TODAY

Although Japanese Have Won Place Canadians Show Interest

MONTREAL, Que., July 30 (Special)—Despite the fact that the Japanese Davis Cup team has already won its place in the final round of the American zone competition by taking three straight matches from the Canadian team, the two remaining singles matches which are to be played today are attracting much interest and especially the one in which W. F. Crocker, the champion of Quebec and Ontario, will face Masamosuke Fukuda, champion of Japan. The other match will bring Zenzo Shimizu, former champion of India, against W. L. Rennie.

The Japanese team made sure of its place in the final round Saturday when Shimizu and Seichiro Kashio, defeated Willard Crocker and Jack Wright in the doubles match in three straight sets, 6—2, 6—1, 6—1. The match was closer than the score indicates and was won because the Japanese were better on ground strokes.

Although Japan won by 18 games to 4 in the three sets, the point score was 98 and 65, and a rather extraordinary thing about the match was that the Canadian score was 36 placements and one service ace, to Japan's 27 placements. In other words the Canadian team made 10 more clean aces than the Japanese, however, in the outs and nets the order of things was reversed. The Canadians had 36 out, 30 nets and five double faults, a total of 71 errors, against Japan's seven outs and 21 nets, a total of 28 errors. Japan lost only two service games, both Kashio and Shimizu losing one each. Canada, on the other hand, lost nine service games, Jack Wright who is supposed to have the best service of all, losing all his services.

From the beginning to the end of match the Japanese team always had the edge. There were some long and very exciting rallies in which both Crocker and Wright showed some fine shots; but it was Shimizu who was the star of the match. Not only was he very good on his ground strokes, but he placed many lobs over the Canadians' heads within an inch or so of the back line, and his short volleying and overhead net play was by far the most brilliant of the four. Kashio gave him able support. He was steady throughout the match and many of Shimizu's kills were due to his partner making openings for him.

Both Crocker and Wright worked hard up to the last point and fought each point with stubborn determination, but they lacked the team work of their opponents, and in most cases their low volleying was not severe enough and in consequence both Shimizu and Kashio were able to score off them freely.

NANAIMO SOCCER TEAM QUALIFIES

Special from Monitor Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man., July 30 (Special)—Nanaimo B. C. qualified for the Connaught Cup soccer final, emblematic of Canadian football championship, by playing a scoreless draw against the Fort Rouge Rangers of Winnipeg, here Saturday. Nanaimo won the first game last Thursday, 2 to 1, thereby winning the series by one goal. Saturday's game was a repetition of the first contest in interest.

Nanaimo's short passing game again proved effective against the local aggregation. The visitors were far more formidable around the nets than the Fort Rouge eleven, and only the brilliant work of Ritchie in the local's net prevented the scoring of several goals.

The Rangers played a hard game and put everything they had into the match, but failed to fathom the strong defense of the Nanaimo team. The Fort Rouge aggregation were never really dangerous and only during the last three minutes did they press the Nanaimo citadel. The entire team of the local eleven played well, while the defence and Appleby, Fowler and Husband on the forward line were the best of the visitors.

SMALL-BORE RIFLE TITLE WON BY CORSA

WASHINGTON, July 30—L. J. Corsa, Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Club, New York City, won the United States individual small-bore rifle championship, it was announced yesterday by the National Rifle Association, with a total score of 792 for the 50 and 100-yard shoots out of a possible 800. He was one point ahead of Dr. Emil Schwegler, Janesville, (Wis.) Rifle Club, and four points ahead of A. A. Kull, Dr. Schwegler's clubmate. T. K. Lee, Birmingham, Ala., holder of the small-bore championship for several years, came fourth with 787.

Corsa also was awarded the grand aggregate small-bore contest with 890 against Dr. Schwegler's 887. Lee was placed seventh with 881. The competition was in preparation for the international small-bore shoot for the Sir Thomas Dewar trophy at Camp Perry, O., in September, with English, Canadian, Australian and New Zealand teams participating.

SARAZEN BREAKS COURSE RECORD

KENDALL, Ind., July 30—Eugene Sarazen, former United States open golf champion, shattered the course record by five strokes here yesterday, making 67, against the former record of 72, which is par for the course, in an exhibition match with Phillip Dufina, local professional, against Charles Evans Jr., of Edgewater, Ill., who Saturday won the western amateur championship at Cleveland for the eighth time, and Chester Nelson, Fort Wayne professional.

A SHORT COURSE IN "Tut-ch Typewriting" Will Teach You "HOW"
IN 25 LESSONS OR 50 HOURS
$1.00 POST PAID SEND FOR BOOK
Esther R. McLaughlin —PUBLISHER—
51 EAST 53RD ST. N.Y. CITY.

KINSEY IS AGAIN TODD CUP WINNER

California Players Sure to Make Cleanup in Metropolitan Lawn Tennis Tourney

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 30—All of the trophies for the various events in the Metropolitan district lawn tennis championships of 1923, at the Crescent Athletic Club, will be in the possession of Californians, as R. G. Kinsey of San Francisco won his second leg on

© Keystone View Co., New York

R. C. Kinsey

the William H. Todd Trophy, a reproduction of the Remington bronze, "The Rattlesnake," which is offered for the singles, and two Californian teams—R. G. and H. O. Kinsey and W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin—will meet in the final round of the doubles today.

Robert Kinsey had for his opponent in the finals C. J. Griffin, formerly national doubles champion with W. M. Johnston, and once more it was the chop game of Kinsey which proved the downfall of his fellow Californian. Only in the third set was Griffin able to make any stand against the persistent under-slice which Kinsey first introduced two years ago, and of which he is the supreme master. The score was 6—3, 6—1, 11—9.

Kinsey started off well, by breaking through the service of Griffin in the third game, and held his own on service until the score was 4—2, then broke through again. Griffin retaliated, however, by winning the next on Kinsey's service by rushing the net; but the next went to Kinsey for the set after deuce had been called several times.

Griffin resumed his back-court play at the start of the second set, and though he tried his hardest to return the chops of Kinsey, the effort soon slowed him up, and he was able to take only a single game, the sixth, on his own service, 4—0, before Kinsey won the set, 6—1. At the start of the third set Griffin recruited his energies and took four straight games, depending once more on his net play, and meeting Kinsey's chops on the volley. But it was an effort that could not last, and Kinsey took five in a row when he forced Griffin into the back court once more. Kinsey was also twice within a point of victory in the next game, but still Griffin fought on, and each took his service game until the score reached 9-all. Then Griffin weakened once more, and on his own errors, lost his service game at love, and then failed to take the next game, on a placement by Kinsey and three errors, thus losing the set, and the match.

In the semifinals of the doubles, the Kinseys were opposed to L. N. White and F. C. Anderson, and had an easy victory, except in the third set, when H. O. Kinsey had a streak of wildness, dropping two of his service games, so that Anderson and White were able to win six straight games for the set. Neither depended as much on chop play as usual, and the smashing volleys at the net were very brilliant, with the result often in favor of White, the young Texan, who shows better as he has more practice against strong players, and gives great promise for the future. The score was 6—2, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3.

Meantime, Johnston and Griffin were having a hard struggle to defeat the Leland Stanford Junior University intercollegiate pair, P. F. Neer and J. M. Davies. Not until the world champion took his stand at the net and matched his volley game against the efforts of the younger team, did the national title-holders of 1915, 1916 and 1920 have the advantage. The score of the first set was 11—9, and while the second set went to the champions without the loss of a game, Neer and Davies once more jumped into the lead at the start of the third set, and led at 3—2. Then Johnston rushed the net once more, and with little help from his partner, who showed the effects of his singles match, ran out the set in straight games. The score was 11—9, 6—0, 6—3. The summary:

METROPOLITAN SINGLES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

R. G. Kinsey, Berkeley, Cal., defeated C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, Cal., 6—3, 6—1, 11—9.

NEW YORK SECTIONAL DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round

R. G. Kinsey and H. O. Kinsey, Berkeley, Cal., defeated L. N. White, University of Texas, and F. C. Anderson, Brooklyn, 6—2, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3.

W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, defeated P. F. Neer and J. M. Davies, Leland Stanford Junior University, 11—9, 6—0, 6—3.

Garments Clean?
Consult
DALOZ
Cleaner Dyer
Call S. B. 630—631
BOSTON

BIG REMOVAL SALE
Our Entire Stock of High Grade
Dresses — Coats
Wraps — Capes
Suits — Etc.
Must be sold regardless of cost. Early selections advised.
New location announced later.
CHARLES STURMAN
6-8 East 37th Street, New York City
One flight up—take elevator.

Huskie Wins Final Race for George Cup

Watertown, N. Y., July 30

THE Huskie of the Crescent Yacht Club of this city Saturday defeated the Nayada, representing the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, in the final race for the George Cup on Chaumont Bay.

The Huskie crossed the finish line 300 yards ahead of the Nayada. She took the lead at the start of the race and was never headed.

The Huskie was 200 yards ahead of the Canadian boat at the end of the first round. A 12-mile wind prevailed throughout the race.

ice games, so that Anderson and White were able to win six straight games for the set. Neither depended as much on chop play as usual, and the smashing volleys at the net were very brilliant, with the result often in favor of White, the young Texan, who shows better as he has more practice against strong players, and gives great promise for the future. The score was 6—2, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3.

Meantime, Johnston and Griffin were having a hard struggle to defeat the Leland Stanford Junior University intercollegiate pair, P. F. Neer and J. M. Davies. Not until the world champion took his stand at the net and matched his volley game against the efforts of the younger team, did the national title-holders of 1915, 1916 and 1920 have the advantage. The score of the first set was 11—9, and while the second set went to the champions without the loss of a game, Neer and Davies once more jumped into the lead at the start of the third set, and led at 3—2. Then Johnston rushed the net once more, and with little help from his partner, who showed the effects of his singles match, ran out the set in straight games. The score was 11—9, 6—0, 6—3. The summary:

METROPOLITAN SINGLES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

R. G. Kinsey, Berkeley, Cal., defeated C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, Cal., 6—3, 6—1, 11—9.

NEW YORK SECTIONAL DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round

R. G. Kinsey and H. O. Kinsey, Berkeley, Cal., defeated L. N. White, University of Texas, and F. C. Anderson, Brooklyn, 6—2, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3.

W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, defeated P. F. Neer and J. M. Davies, Leland Stanford Junior University, 11—9, 6—0, 6—3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	56	36	.636
Rochester	60	42	.588
Toronto	55	50	.524
Buffalo	53	49	.520
Reading	52	53	.495
Jersey City	44	60	.423
Newark	42	60	.412
Syracuse	43	62	.410

RESULTS SATURDAY

Toronto 5, Rochester 2.
Toronto 5, Rochester 2.
Syracuse 6, Buffalo 5.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Toronto 11, Syracuse 2.
Rochester 7, Buffalo 4.
Baltimore 4, Jersey City 3.
Reading 4, Newark 2.
Newark 6, Reading 1.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hartford	59	33	.641
New Haven	55	35	.611
Springfield	49	44	.527
Worcester	43	47	.478
Albany	43	50	.462
Bridgeport	41	49	.456
Waterbury	42	53	.442
Pittsfield	36	57	.387

RESULTS SUNDAY

Hartford 7, Albany 1.
Hartford 11, Albany 3.
Bridgeport 11, Springfield 4.
Springfield 12, Bridgeport 10.
Waterbury 2, Pittsfield 0.
Waterbury 7, Pittsfield 3.
New Haven 1, Worcester 0.
Worcester 2, New Haven 1.

POINT JUDITH POLO STARTS

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 30—The pony polo series at the Point Judith Country Club opened here Saturday with a special match between Flamingo and Bryn Mawr. Flamingo was victorious by a 13-to-10 score.

When in Need of Flowers Buy of Zinn The Florist: 4 PARK ST., BOSTON 9

Start Saving Today
Interest Begins Aug. 1
NORTH END SAVINGS BANK
Over 45 Years at This Address
57 COURT STREET, BOSTON

For— PARCEL POST EXPRESS & FREIGHT SHIPMENTS
CORRUGATED SHIPPING CASES "OF THE BETTER KIND"
Phone WATKINS 4812-4813
GEO. P. SCHINZEL & SON, Inc.
520-526 West 27 Street NEW YORK CITY

It takes dainty foods to please and satisfy summer appetites. Let
Nucoa
The Delicate Spread for Bread
better your sandwiches, add flavor to your cooking and baking and keep your Spread bills *down*.

BUFFALO WINS SECOND MATCH

Toronto Polo Team Makes Better Showing

TORONTO, July 30 (Special)—Although the Buffalo polo team defeated the Toronto quartet by 13 to 10 Saturday, in the second match of the local season, the showing of the losers was considerably better than in the first game on Thursday, which was won by the visitors, 16 to 5. There were changes in both teams, Buffalo exchanged W. Schoellkropf and G. Depew, while R. R. Laidlaw replaced Cecil Cowan at No. 1, for Toronto.

The locals showed far more teamwork than in the first game, and with a handicap of three goals they made the match a close one, in fact in the last periods they outscored the winners, 5 to 3. Each team scored one goal in each of the first two periods, but the match was won and lost in the third when Buffalo scored four while holding the locals scoreless.

Two more were added in each of the fourth and fifth periods, but in the sixth the locals, with the score of 10 to 5 against them, produced their best playing and scored 2 to Buffalo's 1. This they repeated in the seventh, while each team scored one in the eighth.

The showing of the Toronto team was very satisfactory, the match being its second of the season, while its opponents have played 12. Seymour Knox, Buffalo, was again prominent, scoring 8 goals for a total of 17 in the two games. The summary:

BUFFALO	TORONTO
No. 1—G. Depew	R. R. Laidlaw
No. 2—S. Knox	Lieut.-Col. N. D. Perry
No. 3—Gen. H. C. Bickford	Col. K. R. Marshall
No. 4—W. Schoellkropf	A. Case

The score—Buffalo 13; Toronto 10. Goals—Knox 8, Depew 3, Bickford 2 for Buffalo; Laidlaw 3, Marshall 2, Case 2 (handicap 3) for Toronto. Referee—D. L. McCarthy, Toronto.

FENICE CLUB LEADS FOR GOLDEN WREATH

ROME, July 29—For the past three days the Italian athletic clubs have been in competition for the golden wreath offered by the American Ambassador, R. W. Child, to the club winning the most points in the flat events included in the Olympic games.

The greatest number of points was won by the club Fenice of Venice; second, Virtus of Bologna; third, Audix of Rome. Five more similar competitions must take place before the wreath is awarded to the club gaining the maximum number of points in all the competitions.

SPENCER AND GOULLET WIN

NEWARK, N. J., July 30—William Spencer and Alfred Goullet defeated Orlando Piani and Mario Bergamini in two straight heats of a one-mile cycle race last night at the Velodrome here. Spencer won the first heat and his partner the second. Cecil Walker, the Australian rider, won in a special two-mile match race with Ray Eaton. Walker captured the first heat by keeping out in front throughout the race, and then lost the next one, Eaton riding around him on the last lap. The Australian then changed to his earlier tactics in the deciding heat, and won.

France and Spain Each Win a Match

Rene Lacoste Captures Singles From Count de Gomar

DEAUVILLE, France, July 29 (AP)—Rene Lacoste of France and Count de Gomar of Spain resumed their tennis match today in the European finals for the Davis Cup, which was interrupted yesterday by rain. When the match was postponed, Lacoste had won the first and second sets, De Gomar had taken the third, and the score in the fourth set was 4—1, in favor of the French player.

Today, Lacoste, at the beginning of the play, lost his service without scoring a point. He finally won the set, however. The score was 6—3, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4, which gave France the first point.

Jean Brugnon and Henri Cochet of France, then started in the doubles against Eduardo Flaquer and De Gomar of Spain. The Spaniards won the match, 6—4, 8—6, 11—13, 1—6, 6—4.

In his contest against Count De Gomar, Lacoste always played well within himself, after winning the first set, 29 points to 21. Saturday's play consisted exclusively of baseline play and long rallies, neither player venturing near the net. Today, with the Frenchman leading, 4—1, in the fourth set, De Gomar changed his tactics entirely.

Rushing up to the net he succeeded in bringing the score to 4—3, but the Frenchman also came to the net, and the last three games were a continuous exchange of volleying, Lacoste having much the better of the spectacular finish.

MISS EDERLE WINS AGAIN

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 30—Miss Gertrude Ederle of the Women's Swimming Association, New York, won the United States 440-yard, free-style swimming championship yesterday in Echo Bay, against a speedy field, in 6m. 30 2-5s., 40 yards ahead of her nearest opponent. Among those defeated was Miss Adelaide Lambert, national 100-yard title holder and all-around swimming champion of the Panama Canal zone.

McMAHON WINS FINAL FOR CUP

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 30—In the 36-hole final of the annual Isham Cup tournament at Ekwanok Country Club Saturday J. G. McMahon of Brooklyn, member of the Yale Union golf team, and J. T. Hunter of North Adams, battled for the 33 holes through mist and a downpour of rain, McMahon winning, 4 and 3.

Morses
The Preferred Chocolates
Chicago, U.S.A.

Announcement
Beginning with editions of July 30, the single copy price of
The Christian Science Monitor
in Greater Boston will be
Five Cents
You can have the Monitor delivered to your home anywhere in Greater Boston for 75 cents a month

SUBSCRIPTION COUPON
To The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.
Please enter my subscription for
One year, $9.00 ☐ Six Months, $4.50 ☐
Three Months, $2.25 ☐ SPECIAL—Six Weeks' Trial Subscription $1.00 ☐
Herewith find $..... (Please write plainly)
Name .....
Address .....
A Subscription to the Monitor is an Indorsement of Clean Journalism.

ENGLAND WINS AGAINST FRANCE

British Athletes Minus Two Stars Outpoint French in Track and Field Meet

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 30—Although without the services of H. M. Abrahams, who was resting after his great triple victory for Oxford-Cambridge against Harvard and Yale a week or more ago, and E. H. Liddell, holder of the British amateur record for the 100-yard dash, England's athletic team defeated that of France at Paris yesterday by 69 to 42. France has yet to win this annual international meeting, which was instituted three years ago and now carries with it a handsome silver trophy in the form of an antique Greek votive urn.

Yesterday, as on previous occasions, it was the supremacy of the Englishmen on the track that gave them the victory. In the field events, with the solitary exception of the hammer throw, the French were superior. If it be homologated, M. C. Nokes' winning effort with the hammer is a fresh British record, bettering the previous best—174ft. 4½in, in J. J. Flanagan in 1908—by 2ft. 8 5-8in. The summary:

100-Meter Dash—Won by W. P. Nichol, England; L. C. Royle, England, second; T. Matthewman, England, third. Time—11s.

200-Meter Dash—Won by T. Matthewman, England; L. C. Royle, England, second; W. P. Nichol, England, third. Time—22 1-5s.

400-Meter Dash—Won by J. J. Gillis, England; Gaston Ferry, France, second; C. R. Griffiths, England, third. Time—49 54-5.

800-Meter Run—Won by C. R. Griffiths, England; E. D. Mountain, England, second; Baranca, France, third. Time—1m. 57s.

1500-Meter Run—Won by H. B. Stallard, England; M. R. D. Pugh, England, second; H. A. Johnson, England, third. Time—4m. 6 2-5s.

5000-Meter Run—Won by Halland Britton, England; Lucien Duquesne, France, second; G. J. Webber, England, third. Time—15m. 15s.

110-Meter Hurdles—Won by F. R. Gaby, England; Gabriel Sempe, France, second; Henri Bernard, France, third. Time—15 3-5s.

Running High Jump—Matthey and Zwahlen, France, tied for first at 1.8 meters; J. T. Probert, England, third.

Running Long Jump—Won by Wilhelm, France, 6.83 meters; J. W. Thwaite, England, second; Guezille, France, third.

Weight-put—Won by Daniel Pierre, France, 13.16 meters; Raoul Paoli, France, second; C. E. Beckwith, England, third.

Hammer Throw—Won by M. C. Nokes, England, 52.76 meters (173ft. 1¼in.) J. Jackson, England, second; Raoul Beguet, France, third.

Discuss Throw—Won by Paul Beranger, France, 41.61 meters; Ecuyer, France, second; W. E. B. Henderson, England, third.

1600-Meter Relay—Won by England (P. Haughton, L. C. Royle, T. Matthewman and J. J. Gillis). Time—3m. 32s.

THIRTEEN CHESS EXPERTS NAMED

Two More to Play for Right to Enter Tourney

NEW YORK, July 30—The executive committee of the ninth American Chess Congress has succeeded in getting together one of the strongest teams possible for the masters' tournament scheduled to open at the Hotel Alamac, Lake Hopatcong, N. J., Aug. 6.

Thirteen experts have already been picked and two more are to be added. As usual, the New York contingent is the largest, but Paris, Chicago, Toronto, Washington, Syracuse and Toledo will be represented in the field. The 13 who have been chosen are as follows:

David Janowski of Paris, Edward Lasker of Chicago, A. B. Hodges, Jacob Bernstein, Oscar Chajes, Abraham Kupchik, H. M. Phillips, Oscar Tenner, all of Manhattan; M. A. Schapiro of Brooklyn, R. T. Black of Syracuse, Vladimir Sournin of Washington, D. C.; J. S. Morrison of Toronto and Marvin Palmer of Toledo.

Four of the younger experts have agreed to play a tournament of three rounds to determine which of them shall fill the two remaining places. They are A. E. Santasiere and H. R. Bigelow of the Marshall Chess Club, Alexander Kevitz, champion of the Brooklyn Chess Club, and J. L. McCudden, captain of the Chess Club International.

CHANNEL ASPIRANTS TRYOUT

DOVER, July 30 (AP)—Charles Toth, Samuel Richards and Romeo Maciel, Channel swimmers, were in the water together for two hours of practice Saturday. Despite the bad weather, they made good progress and gave little evidence of much exertion when they landed. They were accompanied by William Alexander, donor of a cup for the Channel swim, and their trainers and friends in a yacht. Alexander said he expected the cup would cross the Atlantic this time. Toth and Richards hail from Boston and Maciel is an Argentinian. Henry Sullivan of Lowell, Mass., here for another attempt at the Channel, did not enter the water Saturday. All the swimmers profess readiness to make the attempt at the first favorable opportunity.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	58	33	.637
Mobile	54	38	.587
Nashville	53	48	.525
Atlanta	49	47	.510
Memphis	45	49	.479
Birmingham	44	49	.473
Chattanooga	39	55	.415
Little Rock	34	57	.374

RESULTS SATURDAY

Birmingham 6, Little Rock 3.
Birmingham 5, Little Rock 2.
Mobile 6, Nashville 1.
Memphis 2, Atlanta 1.

RESULTS SUNDAY

New Orleans 8, Chattanooga 6.
New Orleans 6, Chattanooga 1.
Memphis 2, Atlanta 1.
Memphis 3, Atlanta 0.
Mobile 3, Nashville 1.

Stenographic Service Co.
VIOLA S. PAGE
Multigraphing Mimeographing
Also all work associated with Stenographic Service.
559 Empire Bldg. 532 New York Bldg. SEATTLE
Elliot 0536 Main 3863

GOOD SHOES
Men, Women and Children
HOYT SHOE CO.
1402 Third Ave., Seattle, Wash.

U. S. OARSMEN TRIUMPH AT ROYAL CANADIAN REGATTA

Capturing Nine Firsts in 16 Events—Detroit B. C. Shows Best—Gilmore Is Individual Star

CANADIAN ROWING CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

Club—	Points
Detroit Boat Club	22
Don Rowing Club	19
Bachelor Barge Club	9
Ottawa Rowing Club	7
St. Catharines	7
West Side Rowing Club	6
Pennsylvania Athletic Club	6
Argonaut Rowing Club	4
Hamilton Rowing Club	4
Lachine Rowing Club	3
University of Toronto	3
Pennsylvania Barge Club	2
St. John, N. B.	2

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., July 29 (Special)—The forty-first annual Royal Canadian Henley Regatta, held on the course of the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen, on the old Welland Canal Friday and Saturday, resulted in a triumph for United States oarsmen, who captured nine firsts in 16 events, Detroit Boat Club leading the way with 5, Bachelors Barge Club of Philadelphia being next with 3 and Pennsylvania Athletic Club having 1. The Dons of Toronto led the Canadian clubs with three firsts, and were followed by Ottawa with two. University of Toronto and St. Catherines secured one each. To make the American success all the greater they did not have entries in two of the events, so their record was nine firsts in 14 starts.

There were 10 events, all finals, on yesterday's program and the Americans won six firsts in eight starts with W. E. G. Gilmore of the Bachelors B. C responsible for three. Early in the afternoon he won the quarter-mile dash by a margin of one length from S. B. Hartman of Detroit, who had a half-length advantage over J. Durnan of the Toronto Argonauts. In the senior singles Gilmore was one of the five who qualified on Friday, the others being H. A. Belyea, the title holder; P. V. Costello of Philadelphia; M. E. Lane and V. H. Wehmeier of Detroit, the latter winning the junior singles on Friday. The two Detroit scullers declined the issue. Gilmore and Costello lead Belyea for the first three-quarter mile, but gradually the Canadian worked into the lead with Gilmore in close attention. Three hundred yards from the finish Belyea had a lead of slightly over one length and appeared to have the race well in hand when Gilmore produced a spurt that was not to be denied. Before Belyea could respond Gilmore was on even terms and for the last 50 yards they raced blade to blade for the finishing line. The first and second guns went off practically together and it was not known who won the race until the judges announced that Gilmore had finished in front by less than two feet. It was the greatest singles race that had ever been witnessed by any of the oarsmen present and both men were given a great ovation. Costello was a distant third and from the half-way mark was not a contender.

Not satisfied with his two victories Gilmore, partnered with W. R. Hopgood, won the senior doubles from Regan and J. B. Kelly by another spurt. A Detroit pair was the only other starter, but it was never in the race after the first quarter mile. Regan and Kelly set the pace from the start and secured a fair lead, partially due to the winners going away off their course. About 300 yards from the finish Gilmore instituted another spurt and they caught the pacemakers 75 yards from the finish and won by three-quarters of a length.

University of Toronto senior eight had little trouble winning the Hanlon Challenge Cup for the third successive year. There were four crews in the race and the winners secured a lead at the start and were never headed, having the event well in hand from the half-way mark. Hamilton and Detroit stayed together until the mile, when Hamilton set out after the leaders, but the University crew kept its lead without difficulty and crossed the line with a length of open water between it and Hamilton, while Detroit was almost as far behind Hamilton. The university crew looked stronger than ever and will undoubtedly be selected as the Canadian crew for the Olympic regatta in Paris next year.

The event that caused the greatest interest of the day was the rerow of the junior eights, which was terminated on Friday by the premature firing of the finish gun when Detroit and Argonauts were battling on even terms within a length of the finish. The same six crews started and another race that will go down in history was produced. University of Toronto and Ottawa lost distance at the start, but the other four went the first mile on even terms. Here Detroit staged a spurt and pulled into a lead, followed by Hamilton, Lachine, and Argonauts. The latter two crews gradually lost ground and Detroit finished first by a length. Hamilton was second by three-quarters of a length over Argonauts, while Varsity had a two-foot advantage over Lachine, a quarter length behind Argonauts.

The Pennsylvania Athletic Club quartet won the senior fours from the Pennsylvania Barge Club, with Dons third. There were six crews in the race, but it developed into a contest between the two Philadelphia fours.

The Ottawa four which won the junior 140-pound event on Friday came back with a double victory when it annexed the senior event of the same class by a comfortable margin over the Buffalo West Sides.

The senior 140-pound eights looked like a great victory for the Detroit club 300 yards from home, as they were running one, two, with Lachine third. At this point the latter sprinted and caught the Detroit No. 2 crew 100 yards from the finish, and were cutting down the leaders' margin when the line was crossed. The summary:

Junior Eights—Won by Detroit B. C. (W. Lawrence, bow; J. W. Hutton, C. U. Shreve, S. Smith, J. T. Duffy, S. N. Muirhead, D. H. Campbell, J. P. Dawson Jr., stroke; F. Moorhouse, coxswain); Hamilton R. C., second; Argonaut R. C., third. Time—7m. 39s.

High School Fours (Three-Quarter Mile)—Won by Malvern, Toronto; St. Catharines, second; Hamilton Technical, third. No time taken.

Senior Quarter-Mile Dash—Won by W. E. G. Gillmore, Bachelors B. C.; S. B. Hartman, Detroit R. C., second; J. Durnan, Argonaut R. C., third. Time—1m. 31s.

Senior 140-Pound Fours—Won by Ottawa R. C. (E. Fraser, bow; D. Fraser, H. Davies, J. C. Gillespie, stroke; West Side B. C., second; Don R. C., third. Time—8m. 59s.

Senior Fours—Won by Pennsylvania A. C. (Hannis, bow; S. Moorhead, J. V. Costello, J. B. Kelly, stroke); Pennsylvania B. C., second; Dons R. C., third. Time—8m. 31s.

Workboat Fours (Junior Clubs)—Won by St. Catharines No. 1 (J. Graham, bow; W. Barry, W. Gayman, H. Fair, stroke); St. Catharines No. 2, second; St. Catharines No. 3, third. Time—9m. 16s.

Senior Singles—Won by W. E. G. Gillmore, Bachelors' B. C.; H. A. Belyea, St. John, second; P. V. Costello, Pennsylvania A. C., third. Time—9m. 38s.

Senior 140-Pound Eights—Won by Detroit B. C. No. 1 (W. T. Connor, bow; J. P. Comisky, E. K. Pilcher, Hale Knight, S. E. Collins, F. C. Robinson, B. W. Clark, H. N. Walker, stroke; D. G. Salot, coxswain); Lachine R. C., second; Detroit B. C. No. 2, third. Time—8m. 1s.

Senior Eights—Won by University of Toronto (H. D. Huestis, bow; B. Little, N. Taylor, W. Snyder, J. Smith, W. Langford, A. Bell, L. Wallace, stroke; I. Campbell, coxswain; Hamilton R. C., second; Detroit R. C., third. Time—7m. 35s.

Senior Doubles—Won by W. R. Hopgood and W. E. G. Gillmore, Bachelors B. C.; J. B. Kelley and J. B. Regan, Pennsylvania A. C., second; M. E. Lane and S. B. Hartman, Detroit B. C., third. Time—8m. 26s.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen the complete slate of officers was re-elected by acclamation. President P. J. Mulqueen expressed a desire to retire; but he was persuaded to retain office for another year as there are a number of important matters to be considered by the association during the next 12 months.

Reports showed that the association is in a very flourishing condition, and that the membership is steadily growing. The sport is increasing in popularity throughout Canada. A new grandstand will be erected on the association permanent course before next year's regatta, and this will enable the course to be straightened out. At present the starting line, one mile and 550 yards from the finish is partially obscured from the stand. The annual meetings, hereafter, will be held on the Friday evening of the regatta instead of on the closing day. The officers for the year are:

P. J. Mulqueen, Toronto, president; Louis Fournier, Ottawa, first vice-president; Prof. T. R. Louden, University of Toronto, second vice-president; J. L. Ferguson, Toronto, secretary; C. L. Carter, Toronto, treasurer; R. L. Schram, St. Catharines; S. F. M. Smith, Toronto Argonauts; J. C. Imlay, Lachine; V. G. Owens, Toronto Dons; T. A. Murphy, Toronto; Lieut.-Col. B. O. Hooper, Hamilton; J. W. McAllister, Hamilton; J. C. McCuaig, Ottawa; A. D. Stacy, Brockville, executive committee.

A feature of the meeting was the presentation of a trophy, to be known as Geoffrey Barron Taylor Trophy, by the Detroit Boat Club, to the association for a permanent cup for the winning crew in the special 140-pound eights. The Detroit club, which has been attending the Canadian Henley for years, presented the cup in recognition of the courtesies shown it by the C. A. A. C. and marked by the granting of an honorary membership to the Detroit club two years ago, and the election of D. B. Duffield of Detroit as an honorary life member at the same time. The trophy is a handsome silver cup, 2½ feet high, and is in memory of Lieut. G. B. Taylor, one of the greatest strokes in the history of rowing in Canada.

BURRELL SCOTTISH CHAMPION

TROON, Scotland, July 28 (AP)—T. M. Burrell of Troon today won the Scottish amateur golf championship, defeating H. R. McCallum of Edinburgh University, in the final one up.

PACIFIC COAST COAL COMPANY
Wholesale & Retail
MAIN 5080 SEATTLE

SUTER'S for DIAMONDS
Fine sterling silverware. Ladies' reliable wrist watches and all reliable lines of men's American and Swiss Watches.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE
L. W. SUTER
JEWELER & SILVERSMITH
1115 SECOND AVE., SEATTLE

RUGGLE'S STATIONERY CO.
814 First Avenue, Seattle
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Phone Main 0147

Famous from Coast to Coast for
Quality Clothes
Men's and Boys' Wear
Cheasty's
Second Ave. at Seneca St., Seattle

The Christian Science Monitor
is for sale on the following news stands in
Seattle, Wash.:
Fry Hotel
Washington Hotel
Gray News Co....O. W. R. & N. R. R. Sts.
Leary Bldg.....2nd & Madison Sts.
Home Paper News Agency
Liberty News Co.....J. L. Finnessy
Justice Stationery Co.

NATIONAL'S RACE IS TIGHTENING UP

Giants Held to Even Break at Chicago, With Pittsburgh and Reds Rampant

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	61	33	.649
Pittsburgh	57	35	.620
Cincinnati	57	36	.618
Chicago	50	45	.526
Brooklyn	47	45	.511
St. Louis	48	48	.500
Philadelphia	29	63	.315
Boston	25	69	.266

RESULTS SATURDAY

Pittsburgh 3, Boston 1.
New York 6, Chicago 1.
Chicago 7, New York 8.
Brooklyn 2, Cincinnati 1 (10 innings).
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 2.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Cincinnati 2, Boston 1.
New York 15, Chicago 3.
Philadelphia 6, St. Louis 2.

GAMES FOR THE WEEK

Monday—Boston at Chicago; New York at Pittsburgh; Brooklyn at St. Louis; Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
Tuesday—Boston at Chicago; New York at Pittsburgh; Brooklyn at St. Louis; Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
Wednesday—Boston at Chicago; New York at Pittsburgh; Brooklyn at St. Louis; Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
Thursday—Boston at Chicago; New York at Pittsburgh; Brooklyn at St. Louis; Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
Friday—Boston at St. Louis; New York at Cincinnati; Brooklyn at Chicago; Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
Saturday—Boston at St. Louis; New York at Cincinnati; Brooklyn at Chicago; Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

Critics of the New York Nationals seem generally agreed that the present western trip will either make or break the club as a third-time pennant winner. If the Giants return in first place, or reasonably near it, it is argued, the pennant will be a reasonable certainty, since most of the remaining games will be staged at home and the champions are known to play better on their own lot than anywhere else. On the other hand, should New York drop from grace so far as to allow Pittsburgh or Cincinnati to assume a four or five-game lead, then John J. McGraw's chances will be slight indeed. The Giants figure on just holding their own—that is, showing about .500 ball—in their last long jaunt through the west, which will take place in September. The question is, can they afford to travel at that slow pace throughout the final month of the season? On that hinges the 1923 National League pennant.

Pittsburgh regained second place during the past week, thanks largely to a long series of contests with Boston, which started at Braves Field and continued on the Pittsburgh home grounds. Of the stretch, Boston lost every decision but one. While all this was in progress the Cincinnati Club faced its greatest stumbling block, Brooklyn, and fared about as well as Redland fans could hope. But that was not well enough to prevent P. J. Moran's nine from dropping a peg in its great battle for the League honors. The teams now are very close, with Pittsburgh only three games behind the Giants and Cincinnati a half game away from Pittsburgh.

A great series is scheduled to get under way at Forbes Field, where for the next four afternoons the champions of the world are to help provide entertainment.

Despite its run of success at the expense of Cincinnati, Brooklyn still stands no higher than fifth mainly because the Chicago Cubs held New York to an even break in the recent four-game series. The fight for a place at the rear of the first division will assume interesting proportions when the Cubs and Superbas get together the later part of this week. The teams appear evenly matched, and defensively, at least, ahead of the St. Louis Cardinals, who are sixth.

The slipping Braves have made the capture of the league cellar permanent. Like the Yankees in the American League, though in another direction, Fred F. Mitchell's team appears to be playing out of its class. Five games stand between the Boston club and Philadelphia, which most critics picked in advance as the worst-looking lineup in major league baseball. And the distance from the seven-place Phillies to the six-place St. Louis Cubs is 17 games. So it is easy to see how much of a "race" exists as far as Boston and Philadelphia are concerned. Boston has not even the consolation of possessing a home run hitter like Fred C. Williams, the slugging Phillie, who gives G. H. Ruth so much leeway every now and then only to break through to a new commanding lead. Home runs do not always win penants but they are good to watch, from the fans' viewpoint; thus does a practical tail-ender become a drawing card.

Committees Named for Various Sports

NEW YORK, July 30—Col. R. M. Thompson, president of the American Olympic Committee, has appointed the Olympic team nominating committees for the various sports on the Olympic program. The team nominating committees are to make a study of the performances of likely candidates for the 1924 Olympic team.

The following is a list of the chairmen of the various committees:

Track and field, W. C. Prout, Boston; boxing, W. H. Cuddy, Boston; cycling, W. F. Kramer, Newark; swimming, J. T. Taylor, Pittsburgh; gymnastics, R. E. Moore, New York; wrestling and weight lifting, C. W. Streit, Birmingham; ice hockey—W. S. Haddock, Pittsburgh; speed and figure skating, J. T. Fitzgerald, Chicago; revolver and pistol, Dr. R. H. Sayre, New York; fencing, Dr. G. M. Hammond, New York; rifle, Brig.-Gen. F. H. Phillips, Washington; equestrian games, Maj.-Gen. H. T. Allen, Washington; tennis, J. S. Myrick, New York; soccer—P. J. Peel, Chicago; rowing—J. H. Barnes, New York; trapshooting, F. D. Stoop, Chicago.

U.S. and Other Stars Entered in Tourney

SEABRIGHT N. J., July 30—Mrs. F. I. Mallory, United States champion, Miss Helen Wills and Mrs. May Sutton Bundy, of California, and Miss Kathleen McKane, Mrs. A. E. Beamish and Mrs. Nancy Covell, England's ranking women players, were entered in the women's events of the annual Invitation tennis tournament starting here today.

The English women, due to arrive on the steamship Franconia Wednesday, will play their first matches Wednesday afternoon.

In the men's events, W. M. Johnston of San Francisco, winner of the recent championship matches at Wimbledon, Vincent Richards, F. T. Hunter and the Hawaiian and Australian Davis Cup players will play.

MISS STARAC WINS TITLE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 30—In a close finish, Miss Theresa Starac, of the Women's Swimming Association of New York, defeated a fine field of competitors for the women's United States junior 100-yards free-style swimming championship here Saturday. She crossed the line about a yard in advance of Miss Marion Knox, representing the Philadelphia Turngemeind. Miss Anna Filer, Ambassador Swimming Club of Atlantic City, and Miss Frances Clarke, Philadelphia Turngemeind, finished third and fourth, respectively. Miss Starac's time for the distance was 1m. 24s.

Grady Elliott 5303
Portraits of Quality
RIALTO SHOP No. 212
1015 Second Ave.
Seattle

"He Serves Most Who Serves Best"
Supply Laundry Co.
1265 Republican St. Phone Capitol 0300
SEATTLE

BOWER'S
Quality Shoe Repairing
Our standard is Quality right, Workmanship right, Price right—and full satisfaction
216 Union St. SEATTLE Main 6315

"The Oldest Established Real Estate Office in the Northwest"
REAL ESTATE
RENTALS
MORTGAGE LOANS
INSURANCE
ESTABLISHED 1888
JOHN DAVIS & CO.
807 SECOND AVE.
SEATTLE

Correct Apparel for Women
TOURISTS will be graciously received at The Carman Shop, where they will find most authentic modes in new sport togs for cool summer wear.
CARMAN
Second Ave. and Spring St., Seattle

Northold Inn

214 University Street
SEATTLE
Open 11 A. M. to 8 P. M.
A Restaurant that is "Distinctly Different"
You will enjoy its good food.
(No orchestral din)

Violet Tatum
The Shop of Youth and Style—
HATS GOWNS WRAPS SPORTS TOGS
Priced in moderation—Selected with great care.
WESTLAKE, PINE, FIFTH AVENUE, SEATTLE

DULUTH CLUB TO DEFEND TROPHY

Coach Announces That Seven Crews Will Leave Tonight

DULUTH, Minn., July 30—The Duluth Boat Club, holder of the Julius H. Barnes Trophy, emblematic of the National Amateur Rowing championship, will defend its title at the national regatta at Baltimore, Aug. 3 and 4, despite reports to the contrary, said P. R. Moore, D. B. C. coach, today. Seven crews will leave for Baltimore tonight.

W. M. Hoover, world's singles sculling champion, will not accompany the crews.

NEW YORK, July 30—Plans have been approved and the entry list announced for the annual championship regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen which will take place at Baltimore, Md., next Friday and Saturday. It will be the fifty-first regatta of this association and it is interesting to note that just 51 entries have been received.

Much regret is being expressed over the fact that the Duluth Boat Club which has always been a strong contender for the varsity championship titles has not made any entry. W. M. Hoover of that club, winner of the Diamond Sculls in the Royal Henley Regatta in England last year has also failed to enter. The association plans to try out the double referee system this year and J. D. Denegre, president of the association, and H. P. Burke of Philadelphia, have been appointed to serve. The list of entries follows:

Senior 150-Pound Double Sculls—William Rumner, Robert Fish, Atlanta B. C.; J. Victor Jr., N. W. Healy, Ariel R. C., Baltimore; W. L. Nelson, G. W. Allison, Undine B. C., Philadelphia; F. X. Finagan, E. F. Haggerty, Malta B. C., Philadelphia; C. McIlvaine, S. Moorehead, Pennsylvania A. C., Philadelphia.

Intermediate Four-Oared Shells—Arundel B. C., Baltimore; Nonpareil R. C., New York.

Senior 440-Yard Dash—S. E. Hartman, Detroit B. C.; A. E. Fitzpatrick, Malta B. C.; Frank Menne, Metropolitan R. C., New York; W. E. G. Gilmore, Bachelors' B. C.; James Regan, Pennsylvania A. C.

Intermediate Single Sculls—Russel Sherman, West Side R. C., Buffalo; Barclay Knight, Bachelors' B. C.; Frederick Haas, Worcester, Mass.; E. O. Baisley, Potomac, Washington; John Shea, St. Alphonsus B. C., Boston; W. Bresnahan, Springfield (Mass.) B. C.; A. B. Vogt, Vesper B. C., Philadelphia.

Association Single Sculls—Dudley Drew-Bear, Bachelors' B. C.; A. E. Fitzpatrick, Malta B. C.; W. E. G. Gilmore, Bachelors' B. C.; John Blessing Jr., Undine B. C.; Granville Gude, Potomac B. C.; Lawrence Baillere, Ariel R. C.; James Regan, Pennsylvania A. C.

Intermediate Eights—New Rochelle R. C., Bachelors' B. C.; New York A. C., Arundel B. C.

Senior Double Sculls—W. R. Hopgood, W. E. G. Gilmore, Bachelors' B. C.; M. E. Lane, S. B. Hartman, Detroit B. C.; P. V. Costello, J. B. Kelly, Pennsylvania A. C.

Senior Four-Oared Shells—Pennsylvania A. C.; Illinois Valley Y. C., Peoria, Ill. (two crews); Pennsylvania B. C.

Intermediate Double Sculls—Julius Victor Jr., N. W. Healy, Ariel R. C.; John Verhoeven, Leo Menne, Metropolitan R. C., New York.

Senior Eight-Oared Shells—West Philadelphia B. C., Illinois Valley Y. and C. C., Peoria, Ill.; New York A. C. (two crews), Undine B. C.; Ariel R. C.; New Rochelle (N. Y.) R. C.

Championship Single Sculls—P. V. Costello, Pennsylvania A. C., and winner of Association Single Sculls.

OCCIDENTAL FUEL CO.
ROY J. HUTSON, Mgr.
Clean Coal
IN SEATTLE
MELrose 0325—Phones—MELrose 4000

Keeping Pace with Photography
If it's worth while, if it really adds to the ease and pleasure of picture-making, you'll find it here. Keeping pace with photography is this store's constant concern.
Kodak and Graflex cameras of every style and equipment always in stock—not to forget the Brownies.
Developing, printing and enlarging of the superior kind.
Northwestern Photo Supply Co.
(Eastman Kodak Co.)
1415 Fourth Ave.
SEATTLE

Australians Take Doubles and Match

Make It Three Straight in Davis Cup Tie With Hawaii

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., July 30 (Special)—The Australian Davis Cup team, challengers last year, gained their first step toward a similar position in this year's contest on the courts of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club Saturday, when they took the third consecutive match in the tie with Hawaii, thus winning the contest. It was the doubles match, in which J. O. Anderson and J. B. Hawkes disposed of W. N. Eklund and Bowie Dietrick in straight sets, though the scores of the second and third were close.

Both Anderson and Hawkes were at their best in the first set, and the Hawaiians could do little against their hard driving and clever court covering. They took the set without the loss of a game; but in the second set, Dietrick began to score spectacular shots at the net at the expense of Anderson, who lost a love game on service, and the Islanders rushed into a lead of 5—3. Eklund was of small assistance to his brilliant team mate, and the Australians pulled up to 5-all, then took the set, 8—6.

In the third set also the Hawaiians led at the start, but Hawkes came to the rescue of his companion, who was still off form, and after several extra games, the visitors from the Antipodes took the set, 7—5, and the match.

Though the two remaining singles matches, between Anderson and Eklund and Dietrick and Hawkes, will be played today, they cannot affect the result.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	75	46	.620
Sacramento	67	52	.563
Portland	62	56	.525
Los Angeles	57	61	.483
Salt Lake	56	61	.479
Vernon	55	64	.462
Seattle	52	64	.448
Oakland	50	70	.417

RESULTS SUNDAY

Sacramento 13, Salt Lake City 5.
Salt Lake City 13, Sacramento 10.
Vernon 9, San Francisco 2.
San Francisco 7, Vernon 3.
Portland 3, Seattle 2.
Portland 5, Seattle 3.
Oakland 9, Los Angeles 3.
Los Angeles 4, Oakland 2.

DETROIT DEFEATS ONWENTSIA

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., July 30—In a hard-riding game here the Detroit polo team Saturday defeated Onwentsia Country Club 7 goals to 6. In the sixth period the score was tied and Onwentsia took the lead. Detroit evened the score in the seventh and won in the eighth.

RELIABLE TRANSFER AND STORAGE CO.
Household Goods and Baggage Moved, Packed and Stored
GENERAL TRANSFER BUSINESS
610 First Ave. Telephone Elliott 626—1819
SEATTLE

Volunteer Cleaners
Dyeing, Altering and Pressing
Rugs Cleaned and Sized
Good Service 625 Broadway North
Capitol 0742 Seattle

IN SEATTLE

Red Top Cab Co.
Offer you Lowest Rates. New Cars fully insured and equipped with latest printing Meters. When in Seattle call us for any kind of information. It will be gladly furnished. We are fully equipped to deliver special Cars. Sightseeing and Taxicab Service.
Red Top Cab Co.
PHONE
Eliot 5900

Our Half-Yearly
Furniture Sale
Begins Wednesday, August First
With Decided Reductions on High Grade Furniture
These sales are always a matter of keen interest for they furnish special opportunities for savings on Furniture of high quality.
Whether you need one piece or more, this is a splendid time to take advantage of the special reductions which will be made on Dining Room, Bedroom and Living Room Furniture.
THE GROTE-RANKIN CO.
SEATTLE

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Architecture

Town Planning in England

By H. J. BIRNSTINGL

London, June 28

TOWN planning in England today has reached a stage where its desirability receives general recognition, while its practicability is still questioned by many, so that it is regarded in some quarters as an ideal or a luxury instead of an essentially commonsense, sound and economical procedure. That is why, although much time, thought and energy are being expended in the preparation of schemes—quite sound practical schemes—it is too early to be certain that they will not be partly vitiated by those who think that co-ordination in any form is an infringement on their precious liberties, or a check on trade enterprise.

The present town planning era for England is certainly on the brink of a new phase of civic consciousness, so that whatever happens, subsequent generations looking back will not find this age so entirely lacking either in foresight or in conception of communal responsibilities as the preceding three-quarters of a century.

The present era may be said to date from the Town Planning Act of 1909, of which Mr. John Burns, then president of the local government board, was the responsible author. This act, however, did not make town planning obligatory; such a thing would not then have been possible and would have outraged many susceptibilities. Moreover, the act only applied to new areas and not to the replanning of existing ones.

Made Compulsory

Nevertheless, it paved the way for another act; the Housing and Town Planning Act of 1919. Under this act the preparation of a town planning scheme became compulsory for all local authorities whose population exceeded 20,000.

Before the war town-planning in England was mainly confined to suburban developments, or the planning of more or less undeveloped districts. But during the war it became apparent that the changed methods of transportation and the increasing tendency toward centralization made it absolutely necessary that improvements should be undertaken in our towns, that their future growth and development should proceed along orderly lines, and that arbitrary boundaries should be ignored so that contiguous districts could, where desirable, develop on co-ordinated lines to their mutual advantage.

This was the beginning of regional planning in England and it is an enormous advance on previous recent estate development, on however large a scale.

First Regional Scheme

The first regional scheme to be prepared in England was the South Wales Regional Survey, undertaken by a commission set up in 1920. The difficulties in this area arose from its mountainous configuration and from the fact that collieries, works, and houses had developed along lines of least resistance, resulting in congestion and chaos of the worst kind.

The matters requiring consideration were housing, roads, transport, and public services. But the survey, when it finally emerged, had a far wider application than to the region concerned, for it conclusively proved the desirability of an extensive adoption of regional planning, and the willingness of county councils, mine owners, and workers to co-operate in order to achieve a unified development of the area to the mutual good of all, and indicated a general realization by all classes of the necessity of adopting this method of planning for future developments.

The next large regional survey was that of Doncaster. The area concerned was unusually interesting. It presented, in the first place, a town situated in an agricultural district, and owing what importance it possessed to the presence of the Great Northern Railway Engineering Works.

But recently it was realized that the surrounding district was rich in coal (12,000,000 tons per annum is estimated as a possible future output). Moreover, much of the land is low lying and unsuitable for housing, and there is a possibility of surface subsidence, owing to coal working.

The Doncaster Problem

Generally, Doncaster presents a situation very akin to those which arose all over the Midlands last century at the outbreak of industrialism. Now, however, we have on all sides fearful evidence of the misery and waste caused by permitting a town or an area to grow without considering the needs of the community, the happiness of the citizens at large, or the prospects of the future; consequently today every large town is compelled to spend millions of pounds in street widenings and slum clearances.

The Doncaster Regional Survey attempts to regulate the future growth of the city, and the surrounding area which will fast assume an industrial character, so that its wealth may be exploited and yet remain a beautiful place, with all the amenities which civilized man requires. To this end a system of zoning is suggested by which certain areas shall be devoted to certain purposes. Roads and railway are carefully considered, likewise adequate and properly distributed open spaces.

Important, too, is the relation of the surrounding villages, some of which will, of course, enormously develop as the coal is worked, to Doncaster. A series of independent self-contained communities, which will yet look to Doncaster as their metropolitan center, are to grow up with proper facilities for rapid road and rail inter-communication. In this way it is hoped to avoid, on the one hand, terrible congestion and overcrowding, and, on the other, a town surrounded by endless suburbs.

Other important work of similar nature, although in a more tentative state, is being undertaken in the district of which Manchester is the center by the Manchester and district joint town planning advisory committee. No fewer than 73 local authorities have collaborated to form a committee with the idea of co-ordinating all schemes in the districts, and already 100,000 acres are being definitely town-planned.

Situation in Dublin

One of the most interesting reports of recent times is that which deals with Dublin. The report now published is the outcome of a competition promoted in 1914 and it shows how Dublin may be developed so as to become one of the finest capitals in Europe.

Dublin has many attractions to offer the town-planner. It is full of historical significance. Its architecture on the whole is good, it has broad and noble thoroughfares, and it possesses in Phoenix Park one of the finest urban open spaces in Europe, yet there is overcrowding in slum districts.

The authors of the report take full advantage of the existing beauties of the city, which they further extend by making better use of the river, and forming a civic center. They develop the harbor and adjacent land, plan housing sites, and arrange a series of scheduled open spaces, making use for the purpose some of the barrack squares which will no longer be required for military purposes.

The traffic facilities of the town are improved, and the scheme includes the planning of a fine central railway station, such as most of our large towns lack.

The authors of this report, which is now regarded as a most valuable textbook on town planning, are Prof. Patrick Abercrombie, Sydney Kelly and Arthur Kelly. Professor Abercrombie is also responsible, this time assisted by Mr. T. H. Johnson, for the Doncaster regional planning scheme.

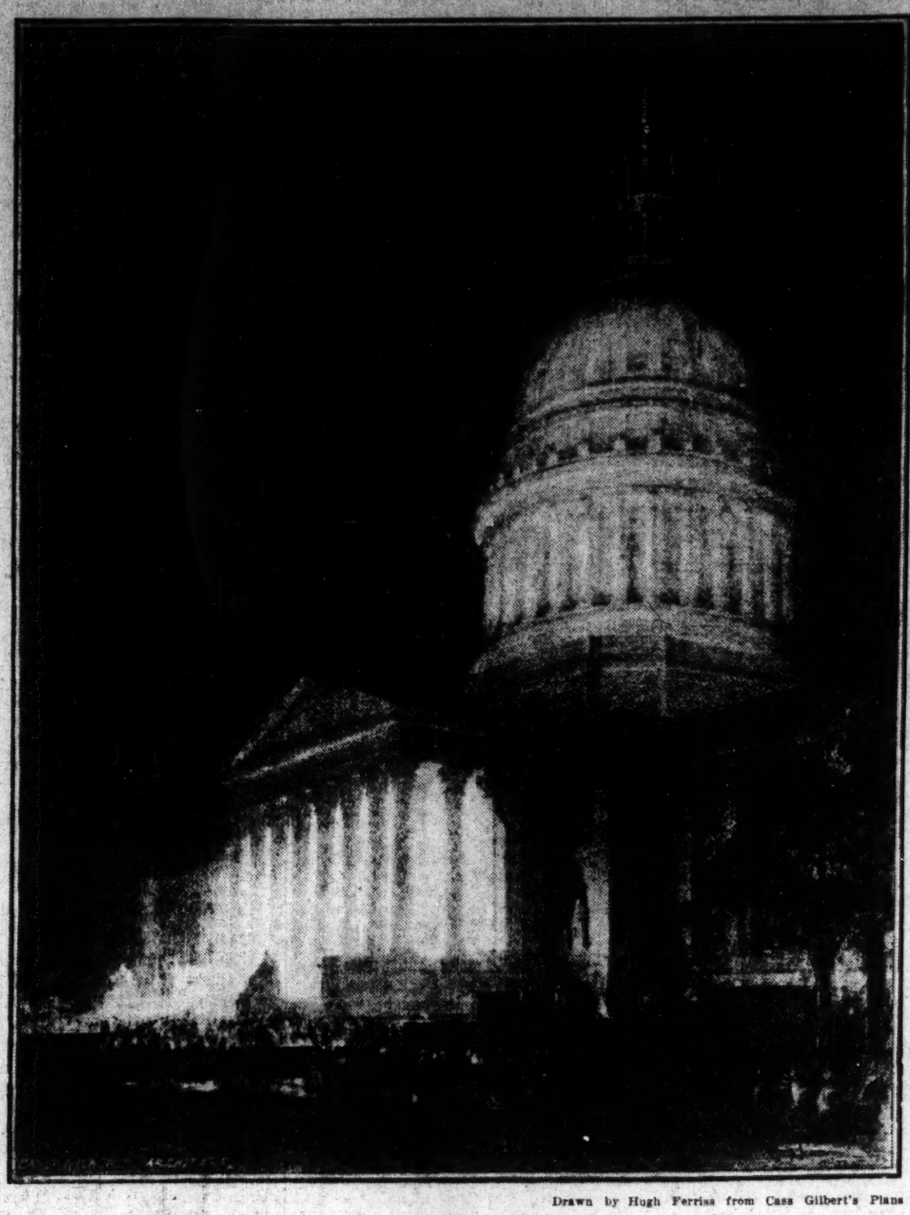
People Awaking

Town planning in some form or other may now be said to be engaging the attention of every large, and many small, municipalities, and its rules are being more generally understood. Moreover, by means of conferences, lectures, and articles in the press, the general public are rapidly acquiring an increased interest in their towns; they are questioning the inevitability of all the dirt, misery, discomfort, and squalor which they encounter in their daily life, and this is the first step toward a general improvement.

They see that had their town been laid out with more foresight these evils would largely have been obviated. They appreciate, too, that the vast expenditure of public moneys in street widenings, the immense aggregate waste of wealth, due to loss of time caused by traffic congestion, by the unnecessary handling of goods owing to bad placing of buildings and the like, are due to mistakes, and often to the greed of individuals who put their own interests before those of the community.

The details of each town-planning scheme must vary according to its particular circumstances, but broadly the matters receiving consideration are road communication and transport, zoning, building densities, open spaces, housing, and the reservation of an unviolated belt of country around the town.

It is now realized that none of these matters can be considered independently, that they are inextricably bound together into the texture of the town; indeed town-planning is fundamentally a sociological matter, and only in its more advanced stages does it become a matter for experts.



Drawn by Hugh Ferriss from Cass Gilbert's Plans

Proposed West Virginia State Capitol; Cass Gilbert, Architect

The Ravinia Park Season

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 26—One of the interesting features of the Ravinia Park season has been the exploitation of the symphony concert. This species of art is not, to be sure, being offered to the Ravinia public for the first time. The performances of purely orchestral music have always been with us, but this year an attempt has been made to lift the concerts out of that slough of despond into which they had fallen, partly by reason of the indifference of the public and partly because of the disposition of the management of the park to believe that opera was the thing.

Mr. Hasselmans is the chosen of Ravinia's conductors to lead the purely symphonic enterprise to victory and there can be no doubt that he is succeeding. The programs have been made more weighty than in former summers, more care is taken in the interpretation of them and, as a corollary, the temperature of public interest is rising week by week. Perhaps some of the popular enthusiasm is due to the inclusion in the scheme of art of soloists who are possessed of name and fame. For the most part these are drawn from the operatic forces, but there are others—like Jacques Gordon—who leaven the programs with instrumental art.

At the concert last Monday (July 23) Florence Easton and Armand Tokaiyan appeared. Miss Easton has won well deserved success at the beautiful sylvan theater which Mr. Eckstein controls, for she is a vocalist with intelligence as well as voice. That she is more than merely an opera singer, Miss Easton proved by her efforts at this concert. Weber's "Ocean, Thou Mighty Monster," gave her excellent opportunities and she rose to them with admirable results. Mr. Tokaiyan has still to win recognition from audiences which take their pleasures in opera houses and concert halls. Perhaps it was for that reason he sang "M'Apparl" from "Martha," which is classified by tenors as "surefire." If this composition and the singing of it did not lend any great dignity to Mr. Hasselmans' program, it had at least the result of showing that Mr. Tokaiyan possessed a good voice and the knowledge how to use it. For the rest, a poetic and therefore attractive interpretation was given to the "Unfinished" Symphony by Schubert and several smaller works.

F. B.

Australian Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

Melbourne, Victoria, June 1

THE theater-loving world of Melbourne buzzes with admiration of the two visiting artists who have been successfully playing leading rôles for the last couple of months. Mr. Lawrence Grossmith appeared first in Sydney with "Ambrose Applejohn's Adventure," a happy play with a racy, exciting interlude that adds considerably to its piquant attraction.

The pirate scene in this play was an unqualified source of delight. The swaggering adventurous captain, full of grim determination and ready resource, made such a striking contrast to the rather timid country gentleman of the first act, that it proved conclusively Mr. Grossmith's versatile acting ability.

There is no doubt that Marie Tempest excels in light and sparkling repartee which needs acting finesse to carry its bubbling vivacity home to an audience. She is not devoid of little tricks which assist her appeal, neither is Mr. Grossmith wholly exempt from those subtle actions, turns and tricks of inflection that appear so charming to his admirers. But it is more the eccentricities of personality, perhaps, than conventional stage "coups"—hence the secret of their success.

"The Silver Fox" draws crowded houses. It is an amusing comedy, well constructed, bright, evidently slightly modeled on the lines of the French problem play. The "situation" in the last act savors strongly of the improbable, but fidelity to truth is not necessarily an ingredient of the "smart" play, and it is not difficult to argue that in the "Silver Fox" there is a reasonable adherence to veracity in the climax.

Mr. Grossmith is supported by a strong company. Gertrude Elliot (Lady Forbes-Robertson) fortunately possesses not only a charming personality, but is graciously beautiful in all her moods and movements. She has talent and a rare charm. The critics here have been generous in their praises of her powers. The plays she has appeared in are not by any means the highest form of dramatic art. "Woman to Woman," her first production, verged strongly on the realms of melodrama She took the part of a French actress.

Her second rôle, as a naïve Irish girl, living with a sentimental but crotchety old uncle, was slightly reminiscent of the sophisticated French woman, yet not by any means lacking in delicate charm, she appeared so attractively natural. All her inflections are sufficiently subtle to carry conviction. It is regrettable that "Smilin' Through," a poorly constructed and mawkishly sentimental play, together with "Woman to Woman," should have been chosen as a setting for this bright gem of the theatrical world.

The Mermaid Dramatic School is a company of dramatic enthusiasts who have had the foresight to found a dramatic school, staffed by competent teachers to train beginners in all branches of dramatic art. The first plays, "Acid Drops," by Sarah Jennings and Sutro's "Bracelett" were successfully performed by the school students.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK

JOHN GOLDEN Presents
7th HEAVEN
BOOTH Theatre, West 45th St.
Evgs. 8:30, Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

THE GREAT AMERICAN PICTURE AT LAST
"THE Covered Wagon"
A Paramount Picture
By Emerson Hough. Directed by James Cruze
CRITERION B'WAY | Twice Daily 2:30, 8:30 | 44th St. | Sunday Matinees at 3

SELWYN Thea., W. 42d St. Evgs. at 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30
Helen of Troy, New York
"The Perfect Musical Comedy."—*Herald*

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Eve. at 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30
CYRIL MAUDE
In "The Funniest Play of the Year"
"AREN'T WE ALL"

Vanderbilt THEATRE, W. 48 St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Saturday & Wed.
GEORGE M. COHAN Presents
THE AMERICAN SWEETHEART PLAY
"Two Fellows and a Girl"

GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'y 43 St. Evgs. 8:20 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:20
Louis F. Werba Presents
ADRIENNE
THE SPEED MELODY SENSATION
With VIVIENNE SEGAL
BILLY V. VAN, RICHARD CARLE

RIVOLI, Broadway at 49th Street
"Who's Who in Hollywood"
PRESENTED BY JESSE L. LASKY
A Paramount; and "Felix Calms His Conscience," Sullivan Comedy; Drigo's "Serenade" with Oscard & Marley; "Dreams"—Gladys Rice, Wendell Hart and Ensemble; Rivoli Concert Orch.

RIALTO, Broadway at 42nd St.
Adolph Zukor Presents THOMAS MEIGHAN
In a Peter B. Kyne Story "Homeward Bound"
Based on "The Light to Leeward," a Paramount Picture; "Wrecks," a Cameo Comedy; Herz Von Turk Rohn, Soprano; Alexis Adamov, Tenor; Riesenfeld's Classical Jazz; Famous Rialto Orch.

CORT THEA., W. 48 ST. EVES. at 8:15 Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:15
MERTON OF THE MOVIES
WITH GLENN HUNTER. FLORENCE NASH
Harry Leon Wilson's story dramatized by Geo. S. Kaufman and Marc Connolly

TIMES SQ. West 42 St.
Eves. 8:30. Mats Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
Channing Pollock's THE SELWYNS present THE FOOL

BOSTON

MAJESTIC Twice Daily 2:15 and 8:15
JESSE L. LASKY Presents
THE COVERED WAGON
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE
ELEVENTH WEEK
Eves. and Sat. Mat., 50c, $1.00 and $1.50
Other Mats. 50c and $1.00

B. F. KEITH'S
"The Amusement Centre of Boston"
Week of July 30 at 2 and 8. Beach 1724
Fourteenth Annual Engagement!
MEISTERSINGERS
BERT LEVY—LYDIA BARRY
CHAS. OLCOTT & MARY ANN HAMILTON & BARNES
ELREY SISTERS, OSCAR MARTIN & CO.
AL RAYMOND and TOMMY SCHRAM
Frances WILLIAMS & VANESSI Miss

PROVINCETOWN
Pilgrim's First Landing
100 Miles Round Trip to Cape Cod
Large, Wireless Equipped Iron Steamship
DOROTHY BRADFORD
Fare—Round Trip $2.00. One Way $1.75
Leaves Wharf, 400 Atlantic Ave., DAILY, 9:30 a. m. Sundays and Holidays, 10 a. m. Daylight Saving Time. Staterooms, Refreshments, Orchestra.
Tel. Congress 4253

CHICAGO

WOODS THEATRE—Twice Daily
The Covered Wagon
Paramount's screen epic of America. All seats reserved and on sale four weeks in advance.

SAN FRANCISCO

WILKES ALEAZAR
O'Farrell St., near Powell Phone Kearney Two
FOURTH WEEK
Thomas Wilkes presents the Duncan Sisters
by arrangement with Sam H. Harris, in the musical comedy success
"TOPSY AND EVA"
Book by Catherine Chisholm Cushing. Music and lyrics by the Duncans. Staged by Oscar Eagle.
Majestic Theatre, Los Angeles, commencing Monday, August 27

TOURING ATTRACTIONS

The T. A. Wolfe Shows
TOURING AMERICA
Big, Clean, Instructive
Week of July 30, Newark, Ohio

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK

LUNCHEON .60 and a la Carte
Dinner not served during July and August
295 Madison Avenue at 41st Street
Telephone Murray Hill 3782

"The Oldest Tea Room in New York"
The Fernery Tea Room
Tel. Rhine 1454
Now at 691 Madison Ave., cor. 62nd St.
SALLIE M. TUCKER, Hostess

Luncheon 35c & 55c
Dinner . . . 55c
A la Carte Service
with Cafeteria Service if preferred
THE SIGNET
19 W. 35th St., N. Y. C.

De Olde English Restaurant 14 East 44th Street
Luncheon—Special Afternoon Service
Dinner—A la Carte Throughout Day

SCOTCH TEA ROOM
(Formerly at 81 E. 47th Street)
110 East 31st St. NEW YORK
Special Prices During the Summer
BREAKFAST LUNCHEON .65
a la carte DINNER .80

THE PLATE and the PLATTER
208 West 71st Street
Luncheon $.60 Dinner $1.00

DETROIT, MICH.

BELTRAMINI & RUSH, Caterers
7617-7621 Woodward Avenue
Table d'Hote Luncheons and Dinners
Also a la Carte Service
Estimates given for Weddings, Dinners, etc.

LOS ANGELES

ARBOR Two QUALITY Cafeterias LA PALMA
309-311 West Fourth Street — Strictly home cooked foods by women cooks only, and under the personal management of — 311 West Third Street
C. O. MANSPEAKER, Proprietor

PORTLAND, ORE.

The Washington Cafeteria
311 Washington St., Between 5th and 6th
Is Now Operated by
MEISTER & BRANDES
Formerly of the American Cafeteria
Same good old service and quality.

The Knickerbocker POPULAR PRICES BROADWAY and STARK

Henry Thiele Caterer — Restaurant Sovereign Hotel Broadway at Madison Phone Main 6863

Cafeteria One of Portland's Finest Eating Establishments Sixth and Alder Streets

TAXI SERVICE

PORTLAND, ORE.

BLACK AND WHITE TAXIS
Brdway 0098
Why Pay More?
Please tell the driver you saw our ad in The Christian Science Monitor

TRANSPARENT BOOK MARKERS also steel clip markers
"Everything for the office"
Kellham Stationery & Printing Co.
5th and Oak Portland, Oregon

JULIUS R. BLACK
ACCOUNTANT
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED
Service rendered in any part of the American or foreign field.
Investigations, Appraisals and Audits of Engineering, Industrial and Mercantile Enterprises.
Cable Address "Blacet." Codes Western Union, Liebers, ABC-5th
PORTER BLDG., PORTLAND, ORE.

OVERSTUFFED DAVENPORTS and CHAIRS
Made to Order.
The DeLuxe Furniture Shop
EAst 5890
Upholstering, Refinishing and Repairing. Mattresses made to order. 163 Grand Ave. Cor. Belmont PORTLAND, OREGON

A Store with Principles
"Different Service"
BETTER HATS
BETTER LADIES' WEAR
BETTER STYLES
for less money
Proctor's Millinery
331 WASHINGTON, at BROADWAY
PORTLAND, OREGON

GEORGE FOOTE DUNHAM
Architect
SPECIALIZING in DESIGN of CHURCHES
EXCLUSIVE HOMES
Northwestern Bank Bldg., Portland, Ore.

Men's Suits
With Two Pair Pants
$35. $40. $45.
My stock includes a remarkable collection of all the newest fabrics and models. And the extra pair nearly doubles the wear.
BEN SELLING Morrison at Fourth
Portland, Oregon

Sam'l Rosenblatt & Co.
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes in Portland
TWO STORES
Fifth at Alder—366 Wash. at W. Park
Coats for Women at 366 Wash.

IN BUYING A DIAMOND
the first thing to be considered is expert service and advice. You are sure of both at
JAEGER BROS.
JEWELERS, SILVERSMITHS
131-133 Sixth Street
Oregonian Bldg., Portland, Ore.

"GOOD SENSE SHOES"
THE KNIGHT SHOE
Their Quality and Price, together with our excellent service, will surely please you.
KNIGHT SHOE CO., INC.
342 Morrison, near Broadway
PORTLAND, OREGON

Babcock & Pets INCORPORATED
FURNITURE, DRAPERIES, RUGS
WALL PAPER
Alder Street at 11th Portland, Oregon

WM GRAY PURCELL
A.I.A.
ARCHITECT
Banking Buildings, The finer Dwellings, Apartments, Churches, Manufacturing Plants.
SEE SEALOIL BUILDING
PORTLAND OREGON

THE NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK
PORTLAND OREGON
Capital $2,000,000.00
Resources $21,000,000.00
A National Bank with a Savings Department

New Autumn Fashions
Whether you count cost first or last, you can count any fashion you buy here a sound investment!
H. Liebes & Co.
Established 1864
Portland Oregon

Roberts Bros.
THIRD & MORRISON
PORTLAND, ORE.
Style, Fit, Service and Low Pricing United in
Revelation Silk Hosiery
Full Fashioned Hose
At Pr. $1.95
A fine quality of chiffon Silk Hose, made full fashioned with reinforced lisle sole, heel and toe, also lisle top and wide garter hem. All sizes 8½ to 10½ in black and gunmetal.
Ribbon Back Hose
At Pr. $2.25
The popular ribbon back chiffon Silk Hose with reinforced lisle sole, heel and toe, lisle top and wide garter hem. All sizes 8½ to 10½ in black and gunmetal. An extra value.
All Silk Hose
At Pr. $2.95
Extra quality All Silk Chiffon Hose with reinforced sole, heel and toe, and with wide garter hem. All sizes in black, African brown, silver and grey—an extra value at $2.95 pr.

STEEL INDUSTRY ADJUSTMENT TO SHORTER HOURS

Buying Generally Seems to Be Increasing — Pig Iron Depressed

NEW YORK, July 30 (Special)—The engaging topic in the steel industry during last week was the eight-hour day. Of special importance was the gathering of the presidents of the subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation at the New York offices the latter part of the week.

In calling the conference Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman, said that its purpose was "to consider how and on what basis and when to eliminate the 12-hour day, it being our desire and intention to proceed as vigorously as possible."

At the same time the heads of the second largest steel maker, the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, were considering the same question. Eugene G. Grace, president of Bethlehem, said that the biggest problem was the readjustment of wages. For instance, it is difficult to cut down the wages of the 12-hour man, who gets $4.80 a day, to $3.20 a day under the eight-hour plan. Either hourly rates must be increased or an entirely new basis of wages must be worked out, Mr. Grace said.

Costs Will Be Greater

Steel makers agree unanimously that the shorter working day will increase steel-making costs $3 a ton, which they say must be added to the selling price of the product. Steel buyers, however, believe the makers are naturally liberal in making that estimate of the increased cost. The buyers believe makers will install labor-saving appliances and will concentrate on efficiency as never before.

About 25 per cent of the steel workers are engaged the full 12 hours. It will be recalled that Judge Gary previously said that 60,000 more workers would be needed for the inauguration of the shorter shift.

Meanwhile not a week passes without some department of some company changing over to the shorter shift. The Republic Iron & Steel Company last week put additional workers on the shorter turn.

The impression is gaining in the steel industry that buying is increasing, though several companies report no gain. The steel plate business is very good because of the heavy demand from the oil companies. The latter need storage tanks until the present low prices of oil products have improved.

The Sinclair Crude Oil Purchasing Company has just awarded a contract for thirty 80,000-barrel tanks to be fabricated by the Chicago Bridge & Iron Works. These require 9000 tons of plates.

The railroads are also specifying freely against old orders. Those plate mills which a few weeks ago could promise delivery in 30 days, have now extended the period to at least 75 days because of better bookings.

The weakness and overabundance of pig iron has caused a wave of blast furnace suspensions, especially in the middle west. Probably 15 have gone out of blast within the last two weeks. The Carnegie Steel Company blew out three at one time last week. The selling price of pig iron is virtually at the cost of production and in many instances lower. A prominent maker of Buffalo iron recently said that his costs were between $25 and $25.50 a ton, whereas the maximum selling price in that district is $25. Costs are even higher in eastern Pennsylvania.

Iron Trade Still Lags

Iron sales and inquiries are improving, but they are still of disappointing volume. A cast-iron pipe maker with plant in New Jersey bought 25,000 tons of New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania iron at between $24 and $25, furnace, considered bargain prices. There are a few inquiries in the east for about 1000 tons each. Business in New England has been very quiet.

Prices of Virginia iron have gone down $1 a ton to $26. The Birmingham market holds steady at between $25 and $27, which is too high as compared with other districts. However, more and more producing centers are becoming independent of the other districts. Before the war foundrymen believed they had to have certain brands for their mixtures and went far afield to get it. During the war they had to take what iron they could and found that they could use brands which they had previously thought impracticable.

Moreover, the higher freight rates have made it impossible to make long hauls. More and more, therefore, iron districts are becoming self-sufficient and prices in one district have less effect on those in another.

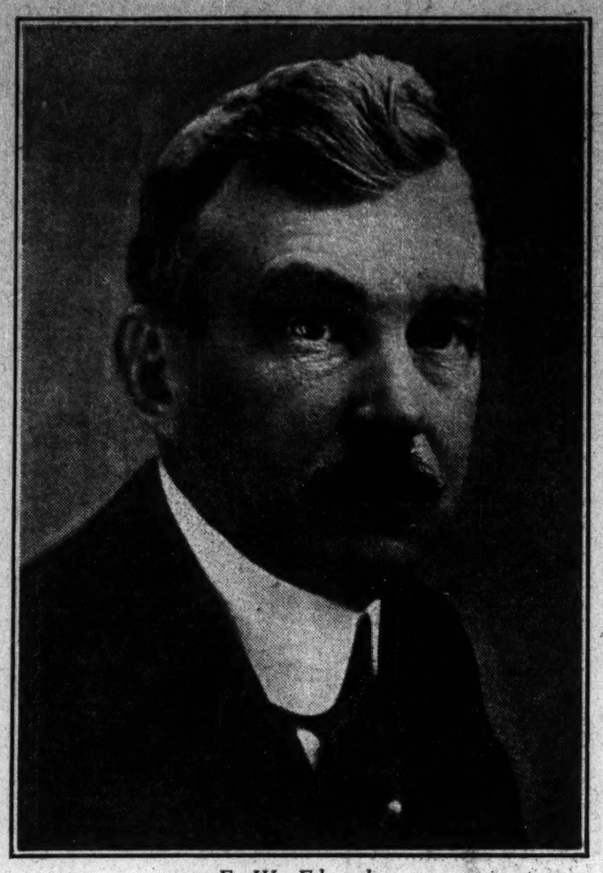
The makers of charcoal pig iron in the Lake Superior district have reduced prices $4.50 a ton to $29, furnace, to bring them in line with coke pig iron.

Fabricators of structural steel are encouraged by the large building projects which are being planned. A new power plant building is being considered for the Public Service Production Company, Newark, N. J., which would require 25,000 tons of steel; an apartment building, planned for the Grand Central Terminal district, New York, would require 10,000 tons, and an office building in the same locality would take 6000 tons. For a girls' commercial high school in Brooklyn, N. Y., 3800 tons will be required.

German Competition

An interesting development of the week has been the sale of steel bars made by German mills at $8 a ton delivered at less than American prices. This material has been offered at Boston at 2.40c a pound c. i. f., whereas 2.40c Pittsburgh is the domestic price to which the consumer must add 36½ cents a 100 pounds for freight. German bars have also appeared at one of the Gulf ports.

Price concessions have been reported as follows: semifinished steel has sold at $40 a ton compared with $42.50; [illegible] have been reduced and there [illegible] on bolts, nuts and



E. W. Edwards

E. W. EDWARDS of Cincinnati, although a leading manufacturer of the middle west, still finds time to devote to civic affairs in his home city. He received his education in the Fulton Public School and Woodward High School, Cincinnati, and when 17 years old entered the office of Scott & Company, manufacturers of corrugated iron roofing. Eight years later he went to Canal Dover, O., to build a corrugating works for the Reeves Iron Works. This plant, in about three years, was taken over by a branch of the United States Steel Corporation, and he returned to Cincinnati, where he established the Edwards Manufacturing Company in 1901.

At the present time he is president of this big concern; and also president of the Kinnear Manufacturing Company of Columbus, O., and the Canonsburg Steel & Iron Works of Canonsburg, Pa. These three organizations have nine plants in different cities through the middle west.

Mr. Edwards is a director of the Union Savings Bank & Trust Company of Cincinnati, president of the Cincinnati Rapid Transit Commission and a director of several other large corporations. He is a member of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce and is especially active in civic affairs.

Mr. Edwards is also a member of golf and country clubs of Cincinnati and of the Cincinnati Riding Club.

INCOME OF GERMAN CLERGYMAN A THIRD OF THAT UNDER KAISER

Proposal Is Made to Increase the Church Levy, So That It Shall Equal the Already Oppressive Income Tax

This is the third of a series of articles written especially for The Christian Science Monitor on social and economic conditions in Germany. Here is shown the effect of the depreciated mark on the income of the clergyman and his position under the Republic, with the founding of which Church and State were separated. Official figures are quoted to show that his income today is only a third or less of what it was under the Kaiser, howbeit he still counts it in millions of marks, paid into the Reich by the taxpayers.

An account has been furnished to The Christian Science Monitor representative of the existence in Saxony and Brunswick of conditions of extreme privation, but hitherto it is unconfirmed, and officials say they have no knowledge of such conditions.

The first article of this series, which dealt with the position of agriculture, was printed in the Monitor of July 18, and the second, on the German school teacher, in the Monitor of July 20.

By ALEXANDER H. WILLIAMS

BERLIN, July 18 (Staff Correspondence)—Church and state in Germany are divorced, but, just the same, the official tax collector gets from the man in the street tithes for both church and clergy. Today it is 50 per cent additional of what he paid as income tax for the last fiscal year. It is proposed to make it 100 per cent. The expediency of such a church tax is now being considered.

Under the Empire the German clergy occupied a favored position. Then came the revolution in 1918. While it divided Church and State, it left the clergyman an official of the Government, paid by the Reich. That is his position today. His income is in excess of that of the lower Government official and about equal to that of the lowest paid high official. There are millions of men in Germany earning less than the clergyman receives.

Suffering Among Clergy

Much has been written and columns printed in the United States and England about widespread suffering and starvation among the German clergy. A clergyman here, when questioned about it, replied:

There is much suffering among us. The cost of living is very high, and 90 per cent of us have large families. Our salary is not advanced in proportion to the increased cost of living, and the fees which we receive in the discharge of our duties we must return to the church. We have suffered much since Germany lost the war.

A well-informed school-teacher, in answer to questions, said:

The clergyman has suffered along with the rest of us, but he has less to complain of than the teacher. He receives more money than we, and does not have to work nearly so hard. His chief trouble, financially, grows out of the size of his family.

An Artisan's Opinion

Then inquiry was made of an expert toolmaker—one of those skilled workmen who have made German tools famous all over the world—about it. Showing his grimy hands, he exclaimed:

Don't go wrong! The preacher and the school-teacher have places in the sun. I work eight hours a day for the equivalent of about 5 cents an hour. Whereas formerly I had to support, besides my family, the Kaiser, two soldiers, and a preacher, I still have the preacher to feed, for out of the 5 cents an hour that I make, a part of it must go to the clergyman.

This sets one thinking. Where will this thought lead if other labor begins to reason so, as many signs in Germany today indicate it may in time?

Income of the Clergy

A high official of that department of the Government which deals with church affairs, supplied the following figures, saying they were representative of the general situation in Germany relative to clergymen's incomes, save in Saxony, Thuringia, and Brunswick, which have refused to impose on the taxpayers the burden of church and clergy maintenance. The figures show the rate of pay which clergymen in the Berlin Synod, which is composed of the city of Berlin, Schoeneberg, and Charlottenburg, receive from July 1. The pay is based on length of service since appointment to first pastorate. It follows:

Less than two years, 2,475,000 marks a month; two years and less than four years, 2,576,200 a month; four years and less than six years, 2,677,400 marks a month; six years and less than eight years, 2,778,600 marks a month; eight years and less than 10 years, 2,879,800 marks a month; 10 years and less than 12 years, 2,981,000 marks a month; 12 years and less than 14 years, 3,082,200 marks a month; 14 years or more, 3,220,800 marks a month. Extra allowances are added for the support of wife and dependent children, and a further allowance for house rent in the event his church does not supply him with a home.

This compares with 291.66 gold marks a month for the youngest in point of service and 625 gold marks a month for the oldest in point of service in 1914. Thus, reduced to a gold mark basis, the youngest clergymen now are receiving 191.66 marks a month, and the oldest 496.18 marks a month less than they received when the war started. These figures speak for themselves, and show just what the devaluation of the mark has done to the clergyman's income. It may be said by way of parenthesis, however, that, as compared with other salaried and wage workers in Germany, the clergyman is not in an unfavorable position. At least one does not starve on 2,500,000 marks and upward a month.

Method of Payment

The official who supplied these figures added:

One of the hardships suffered by the clergyman here is in the way he gets his salary. It is due quarterly. While the higher Government official gets his quarterly in advance, the clergyman is permitted to draw only a portion of his in advance, the balance being paid to him in a lump sum later on, or in small amounts from time to time. The salary advance which clergymen in this synod received on July 1 was 8,000,000 marks each.

The high cost of living is affecting the clergyman just as it is affecting every other German. The city clergyman does not come into contact with the peasant farmer, and must buy his food in shops and markets, which means higher cost. Also, it takes considerable money to feed and clothe a large family, and when the advance on the quarterly pay comes in, there are big demands on it for clothing, shoes, and many necessary things. Unless the clergyman is a good business man and has a very economical household, the chances are that he is penniless before his next quarterly pay is due.

The cost of living is much less in the provinces, and consequently the rural preacher is in a better position than the man who has a city church. However, the country clergyman is nearly always late getting his quarterly pay.

The official said that the money the church gets from the State was not sufficient for its upkeep and the maintenance of its numerous activities, including homes and hospitals. Many of these places have been closed for lack of funds to keep them going, he added. The only way out seemed to be an increase of the tax for the church to 100 per cent of last year's income tax. Opinion on the wisdom of this, however, divided, even among churchmen. Some of them believe it is more than the people should be made to bear. They hold it would increase the number of dissenters, who escape the church tax. However, if one is a member of any religious organization or sect recognized in Germany—Protestant, Roman Catholic, or Jewish—they must pay. The law demands it; the tax collector gets it.

Protestants, Roman Catholics and Jews have their own organizations for distributing the money which they receive from the Reich and which the Reich raises by taxation. The scheme is so worked out that the Finance Ministry, in apportioning the funds derived from this tax, turns over to the Protestants the church tax paid by Protestants; to the Roman Catholics that paid by their followers, and of the Jews that paid by them.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Mrs. Mildred Barry, Navesink, N. J.
Mrs. Rachel Elias, New Orleans, La.
Mrs. Rose E. Samuel, New Orleans, La.
Miss Pearl E. Miller, South Bend, Ind.
Mrs. D. E. Mackinnon, New York City.
D. E. Mackinnon, New York City.
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Welke, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Ada Moore, Jackson, Miss.
Martine B. Moore, Philadelphia, Pa.
David I. Moore, Philadelphia, Pa.

The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Belfast

Belfast, Ireland, July 27
Special Correspondence

AN ENGLISH officer, asked his impression of Belfast, is said to have replied that there was more British Empire per square inch in Belfast than any where else in the world. Whether a criticism is implied or not, there is more than a grain of truth in the statement. I have always looked upon the city as the home of the prospering burgher—the well-conditioned type one pictures from the accounts of the City companies, the Ulster-Scot edition of the industrious Flamand. Given hot July weather, generous hours of sunlight, summer frocks, thin summer suits; stare up at the public buildings, count the Union Jacks and the vivid red trams, avoid the slums—and you will at least call Belfast a great municipality, if not an imperial city.

At present it has taken on quite a holiday aspect. I saw some American tourists in the Royal Avenue. They are no doubt bound for some of the beautiful Ulster country—southward perhaps to the Mourne Mountains, or north to Portrush and the Giant's Causeway. Portrush was visited recently by the Irish Society of London, which is on its annual tour of inspection. The society was entertained by Belfast's Lord Mayor. After Portrush the visitors will go to Coleraine and Londonderry where the bulk of their property lies. The society resembles in many of its functions the old city companies, its interest in Ireland being solely on account of property held under plantation charters. Some of its largest interests are in Londonderry, to which, some years back, it presented the rather fine Guildhall which stands close to the city walls.

Belfast—the Belfast industrial area—is feeling very pleased with itself. Business men admit in varying degrees that "better feeling" announced by Sir Philip Lloyd Greame some weeks ago, and since repeated by Sir James Craig at the end of the parliamentary session. The King's Honors List included many Ulstermen well known in official circles. There was great yacht racing off Bangor in which the King's yacht, the Britannia, took part. Besides, was there not July 12, when every good Orangeman took part in that almost sacred cult, the celebration of the Battle of the Boyne? In the meantime these are almost dog days for Northern politics, as Parliament is up until Oct. 16.

Cabinet ministers are in England and at a meeting shortly to be held it is understood that the question of Six Counties' Land Purchase will come up. The Ulster Farmers' Union held a meeting this week in Belfast and the land purchase was discussed. It appears that representatives of the farmers saw the special committee set up under the chairmanship of Lord Eustace Percey—a committee for the investigation of land purchase—and they urged that the terms to unpurchased tenants in the six counties should not be less generous than the terms which the Free State are giving under the Hogan Bill. They also pressed for the inclusion of all tenants in a compulsory bill. At their meeting in Belfast the farmers also discussed the matter of an agricultural grant. The present grant available for the six counties area amounts to £128,000 and it is stated that a further sum of £128,000 is available, and that a special committee under the chairmanship of Lord Pirrie is deciding the best means of allocating this money.

✧ ✧ ✧

The chief topic of conversation and discussion in the press is perhaps unfortunate. It concerns Timothy Healy, the Governor-General of the Irish Free State, and a statement he has made to the Daily Express of London. This statement outlines some of the grievances the South has, according to Mr. Healy, against the North. Mr. Cosgrave has refused to say anything to the press. With the exception of one Dublin paper, no comment has been made in Dublin. "Whether the charges are false or true (and Belfast seems to dispose of most of them fairly easily) the chief trouble is that the press on both sides of the border rarely loses an opportunity of collecting ammunition for its almost daily ding dong battle."

One of the points which Mr. Healy touched upon was the question of the boundary. The views of both North and South on this subject are quite well known, and do not need stressing, but there is one grave difference which scarcely appears. By an adjustment of boundaries, the North understands the adding of a few acres here and the subtracting of a few acres elsewhere. The Southern conception is far larger; it involves territory to some extent commensurate with what the Free State regards as its obligations to 450,000 Nationalists—one-third of the Northern population.

MORTGAGE MEN PLAN EXCHANGE

Buyers and Sellers of Certificates Aided by New York Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 30—An exchange for dealing in first mortgage certificates now in process of organization and operation will open here in a few weeks. Incorporation papers have already been signed.

The exchange will be supported by all firms who become members. Nothing of a speculative nature will be allowed on the exchange, which will simply act as a broker, bringing buyer and seller together. At the present time first mortgage certificates are not readily salable and only a few banks are willing to accept them as collateral.

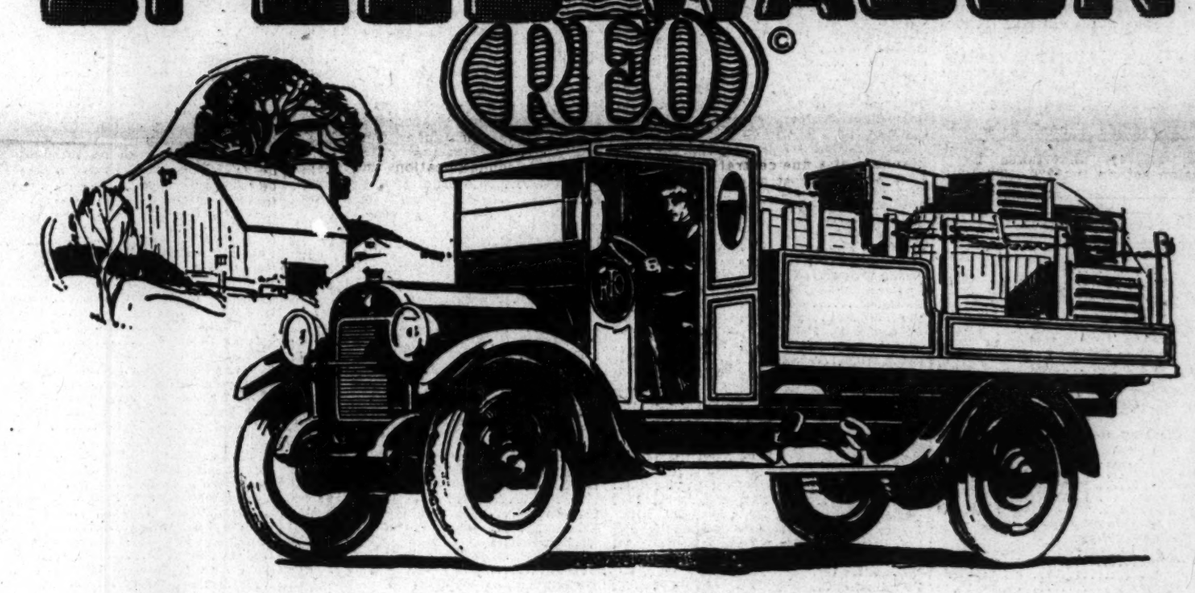
Sponsors of the exchange agree that there is no way in which speculators could manipulate the market. Where there is no floating supply of securities, it is said, speculators hesitate to sell short, as covering is too difficult. Regular quotation sheets will be issued if present plans are carried out, giving the latest prices of the various issues of mortgage certificates issued.

The project has encountered opposition from several local firms dealing in mortgages, who like to control their market. Mortgage exchanges, it is said, have been received enthusiastically in the west and middle west.

MAXWELL MOTORS' GAINS

CHICAGO, July 30—The net earnings of the Maxwell Motors concern in June show a falling off from the previous monthly totals. The total net profit for the first six months was $3,000,000, or considerably more than was earned in 1922. Earnings for the June quarter were nearly $2,000,000, or almost double the net in the first three months.

SPEED WAGON



A Leader in the Field of Commercial Haulage

Stripped of detail, here are the reasons why we say that the Mighty Speed Wagon will out-perform any other commercial motor vehicle in the world, regardless of weight, size, capacity or price.

—Inner-frame suspension of power units.

—More engine power than any other vehicle in or near its class.

—Maximum of braking efficiency.

—Equitable distribution of weight over wheels, insuring highest degree of safety and roadability.

—Spiral bevel gear axle for fleetness and quietness, oversized for tremendous endurance.

—Twelve standard bodies, providing a style for practically every business.

Upwards of 100,000 Speed Wagons are supplying *faster, safer* and *cheaper* haulage in nearly every line of business because of *visible quality, demonstrable efficiency* and *known economy-factor.*

Designed and Manufactured in the Big Reo Shops,—*Not* Assembled!

Prices

Chassis $1185
Express Body with Canopy Top 1375
Carry-All with Canopy Top 1400
Express Body with Double Deck 1400

Open Cab Models

Express Body $1375
Stock Rack 1400
Grain Box 1425
Stake or Platform Body 1400
Cab and Sills 1300

Closed Cab Models

Express Body $1410
Express Body with Canopy Top 1435
Screen Sides and Rear Screen Doors 1485
Express Body with Double Deck 1460
Stock Rack 1435
Grain Box 1460
Stake or Platform Body 1435
Cab and Sills 1335
Panel Sides and Rear Screen Doors 1495

All prices F.O.B. Lansing, plus Federal Tax.

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Lansing, Michigan

LIQUIDATION CONTINUES IN STOCK MARKET

Selling Orders Predominate and Prices Recede — Some Recoveries

Inability or unwillingness of traders to meet margin calls brought more selling orders into today's New York Stock Market with the result, that opening prices, as a rule, were below Saturday's final quotations. Selling was most effective in the oils, grain-carrying railroads, motors and steels.

Losses of a point or more were scored by St. Paul preferred, Sears Roebuck and Cuba Cane Sugar preferred. U. S. Steel touched a new low for the year at 85⅝.

Selling orders predominated in the early trading. Northern Pacific, off 1¾, and Great Northern preferred, off ⅞, each touched new lows for the year, as did Houston Oil, off 1¼. Brown Shoe dropped 3 points and American Car & Foundry preferred 3¼, while Atlantic Coast Line, Canadian Pacific, Chesapeake & Ohio preferred, Allied Chemical and Market Street Railway were off 1 to 2 points.

American Can, Baldwin, Studebaker, Du Pont and Foundation Company each sold about a point above Saturday's closing quotations.

Foreign exchanges opened heavy.

List Rather Mixed

Considerable irregularity developed during the morning. Short-covering and inside support brought about some moderate rallies, particularly in the usual leaders, but selling for both accounts continued in other quarters, being most effective in the oil, rail, and steel shares.

Kresge advanced 3 points; Mack Truck, the Pan-American issues and few others rose a point or more. United States Steel touched a new bottom at 86¼ and then pointed upward. Losses of a point or more were established by General Electric, National Lead, and Associated Dry Goods.

Call money opened at 5 per cent.

The market turned dull with slightly higher prices soon after noon. Willys Overland preferred advanced 4 points to 70, a new high for the year, while new lows were established by Texas & Pacific, and Chicago and Northwestern, each off 2⅞ points. General American Tank Car was off 3½ and United States Steel 1⅛ at 85⅝.

Bonds Tend Downward

Bond prices pointed definitely downward in the early trading today. Nearly a score of railroad mortgages fell from large fractions to a point, and industrial liens also were offered freely at somewhat smaller reductions.

Magma Copper 7s dropped 4 points. Losses predominated in the foreign group and two issues—Holland-American 6s, off 3¼, and Mexican 4s, off 2½—established new low records for the year.

Active U. S. Government Bonds were reactionary, but recessions were small.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	5%	5%
Outside com'l paper	5 @5¼	5 @5¼
Year money	5 @5½	5 @5½
Customers' com'l loans	5 @5¼	5 @5¼
Indiv. cus. com'l loans	5½	5½

	Today	Last previous
Bar silver in New York	62½c	62⅝c
Bar silver in London	30¾d	30⅞d
Bar gold in London	90s	89s 8d
Mexican dollars	47⅝c	47⅝c
Canadian ex. dis. (%)	2⅛@2¼	2½

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$43,000,000	$376,000,000
Year ago today	38,000,000	
Balances	21,000,000	68,000,000
Year ago today	16,000,000	
F. R. bank credit	20,538,098	67,000,000

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery.

Prime Eligible Banks—	
60@90 days	4⅛%@4¼%
30@60 days	4⅛ @4¼
Under 30 days	4⅛ @4¼
Less Known Banks—	
60@90 days	4¼ @4½
30@60 days	4⅛ @4¼
Under 30 days	4⅛ @4¼
Eligible Private Bankers—	
60@90 days	4¼ @4½
30@60 days	4¼ @4½
Under 30 days	4¼ @4½

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

	P.C		P.C.
Boston	4½	Chicago	4½
New York	4½	St. Louis	4½
Philadelphia	4½	Kansas City	4½
Cleveland	4½	Minneapolis	4½
Richmond	4½	Dallas	4½
Atlanta	4½	San Francisco	4½
Amsterdam	4	London	4
Athens	6½	Madrid	5½
Berlin	18	Paris	5
Budapest	18	Prague	4½
Bombay	4	Rome	5½
Brussels	5½	Sofia	6½
Bucharest	6	Stockholm	4½
Calcutta	4	Swiss Bank	4
Copenhagen	6	Tokyo	8
Christiania	6	Vienna	9
Lisbon	7	Helsingfors	9
Warsaw	12		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

Sterling:	Current	Last Previous	Parity
Demand	$4.57⅝	$4.58 1-16	$4.8648
Cables	4.57⅞	4.58 1-16	4.8648
French francs	.0587	.0587¼	.193
Belgian francs	.0481	.0484½	.193
Swiss francs	.1785	.1782	.193
Lire	.0435	.0436½	.193
†Marks	.000090	.000110	.238
Holland	.3940	.3935	.402
Sweden	.2660	.2660	.268
Norway	.1610	.1615	.268
Denmark	.1785	.1784	.268
Spain	.1422	.1427	.193
Portugal	.045	.045	1.08
Greece	.0175	.0215	.193
†Austria	.014⅛	.014⅛	.2026
Argentina	.3375	.3390	.4245
Brazil	.1035	.1030	.3244
†Poland	.0005⅛	.005½	.238
Hungary	.0040	.000055	.203
Serbia	.0105	.0105½	.198
Finland	.0278	.0278	.193
Czechoslovakia	.0297	.0298	.2026
Rumania	.051½	.0052	.193
Shanghai (tael)	.6975	.6975	1.0832
Hong Kong	.52	.52	.78
Bombay	.3070	.3080	.4866
Yokohama	.4875	.4880	.4984
Uruguay	.7637½	.7737½	1.0342
Chile	.1255	.1255	.365
Peru	4.30	4.30	4.8665

†Cents a thousand.

ROAD OVERCOMES DEFICIT

The Seaboard Air Line road reports for June, net profits, after adjustment, bond interest, etc., $51,116, compared with a deficit of $58,821 in June, 1922.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:20 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last July 30	Last July 28
Adv Rumely	10	10	10	10	....
Ajax Rubber	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅞
Allied Chem	64	64¾	64	64⅝	64¼
Allis Chalm	38¾	39	38¾	39	38½
Am Ag Chem	11½	11½	11	11½	12
Am Ag Ch pf	29½	29½	29	29	30¼
Am Bk Nte Co	81	81	81	81	81½
Am Beet Sug	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	30¼
Am Bosch	31	31½	31	31	31¼
Am B S F pf	102¼	102½	102½	102½	....
Am Can	87¼	88	86	87⅝	86¾
Am Can pf	109	109	109	109	109
Am Car & F	154	155	154	153	155
Am Car F pf	122¼	122¼	122	122	....
Am Cot Oil	6¼	6½	6¼	6⅜	6⅝
Am Cot Oil pf	16½	17½	16½	17½	16½
Am Express	93	93	91½	91½	....
Am Ice	89	89	87¾	88½	89
Am Ice pf	80	80	80	80	80¼
Am Inter Corp	18⅜	18½	17½	18½	18½
Am Lin Oil	18	18	18	18	....
Am Loco	66¾	67¼	66	67¼	66¾
Am Loco pf	120	120	120	120	....
Am Metals	42½	42½	42½	42½	42¼
Am Radiator	79½	79½	78¼	78¼	79
Am R Mills pf	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	....
Am Saf Razor	5½	5½	5½	5½	5¼
Am Ship & C	13	13	12¼	12½	....
Am Sm & R	54½	54¼	53¾	54	54¼
Am Steel Fdys	33	33½	33	33¼	33½
Am Sugar	59¼	60½	58¾	60¼	59¼
Am Tel & C	51	51¼	51	51¼	....
Am Tel & Tel	121¾	122	121¾	121¾	122¼
Am Woolen	83	83	82	83	83
Am Woolen pf	101¼	101½	101¼	101½	....
Am W Pap pf	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	....
Am Zinc	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½
Anaconda	39	39½	39	39¼	39⅜
Asso Dry Gds	78	78	76¼	76¼	78
Asso Oil	105	105	105	105	....
Atchison	95½	96	95½	95½	96
Atchison pf	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	....
Atl Co Line	110½	110½	110½	110½	111½
Atl Birm & A	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Atl Refining	100	100	100	100	100
Atl G & W I	11½	11⅞	11	11	11¼
Atl G W I pf	10	10	10	10	10¼
Austin Nich	18½	19	18¼	19	18
Auto Sales pf	12¾	12¼	12¼	12¼	....
Baldwin	113¼	114	112	113½	112¾
Balt & Ohio	45¼	46½	45¼	46½	45½
Bank of Com	288	288	288	288	....
Barnsdall A	12	12	12	12	....
Beth Steel	45¾	46½	45⅜	46½	46
Booth Fish	5	5	5	5	....
Bklyn Edison	108	108	108	108	109
B R T	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼
B R T 2d pf	20	20	19¼	19¼	19¼
Brown Shoe	46	46	45	46	....
Burns Bros B	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¼	25¾
Butte Cop & Z	5½	6	5¾	6	6
Butte & Sup	18¾	19	18¾	18¾	19
Butterick	15	15¼	15	15	....
Caddo Cen Oil	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	....
Cal & Ariz	48½	48½	48½	48½	....
Cal & Hecla	43¼	43¼	43	43	....
Cal Petrol new	18½	19	18½	18¾	18¼
Cal Petrol pf	95½	95½	95½	95½	96
Callahan Min	6	6	6	6	6¼
Can Pac	144	144¼	143¼	144¼	144½
Cent Leather	19½	19½	19½	19½	20
Cent Leath pf	51½	51½	51½	51½	51¼
Cerro de Pasco	38¼	38¼	36¾	36⅞	37¼
Chandler Mot	48½	49	48¼	48¼	48½
Ches & Ohio	57½	58¼	57½	57½	58
Ches & Ohio pf	97	97	97	97	98
Chic & Alton	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	....
C & E Ill pf	48	48	48	48	48
Chi Gt West	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
Chi Gt West pf	9¾	10	9¾	9¾	10
Chi & N W	63½	63½	62	62¼	64¼
C M & St P	17½	17¾	17	17	17
Chi & St P pf	29	29½	29	29½	30
C R I & Pac	22¼	22½	21½	22¼	22½
C R I & P 6% pf	70	70½	68¼	68¼	71
Chile Copper	26½	26¼	26	26¼	26¼
Chino Copper	18½	18½	18	18½	18¼
Cluett Pea	63	63	63	63	....
Col Fuel	25¼	25½	25½	25½	25¼
Col Gas	33½	33½	33½	33½	33¼
Col Graph	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼
Col Graph pf	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	....
Comp-Tab-Rec	70½	70½	70½	70½	....
Con Gas	59¾	60½	59¾	60¼	59¾
Consol Textile	6¾	7	6¾	6¾	6¼
Cont Can	45¾	45½	45¼	45¾	45¾
Cont Motors	7	7	7	7	7
Corn Products	117¼	118½	116½	118	118
Cosden Co	33½	33½	32½	32¾	34
Crucible	59	59½	57½	58½	59
Cuba Cane	10¼	10½	10¼	10½	10¼
Cuba C S pf	39	39½	39	39¼	39¼
Cuban Am Sug	24½	25	24½	24¾	25
Cuban D Sug	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	....
Davison Chem	28¼	28¾	27⅞	27⅞	28¼
De Beers	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	....
Del & Hudson	102½	103¾	102½	103¾	102½
Del Lac & W	113	113	112½	112½	....
Detroit Edison	102¼	102½	102¼	102½	....
Dome Mines	35¼	35½	35	35	35¼
Dupont Co	113	113¼	110¾	113	112¾
East Kodak	106¼	106¼	106	106	....
El Stor Bat	54½	54½	54¼	54¼	54
End Johnson	65½	65½	65¼	65½	....
Erie	11½	11½	11⅛	11⅛	11½
Erie 1st pf	17¾	17¾	17⅜	17¾	17¾
Erie 2d pf	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½
Famous Play	71¼	72	70	71¼	70¼
Fed M & S pf	36	36½	36¼	36¼	....
Fidelity Ins	107¾	107¾	107½	107¾	108¼
Fisher Body	167	167	167	167	157
Fisher of O pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	97⅞
Fisk Rubber	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½
Fifth Ave Bus	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
Foundation Co	71	71½	70	70	71
Fleischmann	42½	42½	41¼	41¼	42½
Freeport Tex	10¼	10½	10¼	10½	10½
Gen Am Tk Car	40½	41⅞	40½	41⅞	....
Gen Asphalt	26	26	25½	25½	25¼
Gen Asphalt pf	64½	65	64½	65	....
Gen Electric	172½	172½	172½	172½	172½
Gen Elec Spec	11	11	10	11	....
Gen Motors	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½
Gen Motors 6%	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	....
Gen Motors 7%	98	98	98	98	....
Gimbel Bros	42½	42½	42½	42½	....
Goodrich	25	25	23	23	23⅞
Goodyear pf	45	45	44⅞	44⅞	43¼
Gold. Pic. n	16½	16½	16½	16½	....
Great Nor Ore	26⅞	27	26½	26½	26¾
Great Nor pf	56	56¾	55¼	55½	56½
Greene-Can	17⅝	17¾	17¼	17¼	18
Gulf Steel	67½	67½	65½	66½	67¼
Hayes Wheel	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	....
Hendee Mfg	13	13	13	13	13¼
Houston Oil	43½	44	42	44	45
Hupp Motor	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	....
Hudson Motor	22⅜	22⅜	22	22½	22
Hydraulic Stl	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	....
Ingersoll Rand	128	128	128	128	....
Illinois Cent	107	107	107	107	106
Indiahoma Ref	4	4	4	4	....
Ind Oil & Gas	5	5	5	5	5
Inland Steel Co	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	....
Inspiration	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¾	28¼
Inter Agr C	2½	2½	2½	2½	....
Inter Agr C pf	6½	6½	6½	6½	....
Int Cement	33	33	33	33	33¼
Int Comb Eng	21	21	20¾	20¾	....
Int Harv Co	72¾	73¼	72½	72½	73
Inter M M pf	23	23	23	23	23¼
Inter Nickel	12½	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	12½
Inter Paper	33¼	33½	33¼	33½	33½
Invincible Oil	9¾	9¾	9½	9½	....
Iowa Cent	2	2	2	2	....
Iron Prod ctfs	34¾	34¾	34½	34½	....
Kan City So	17	17	16¼	16¼	16¾
Kan C So pf	48½	48½	48½	48½	....
Kelly Spring	32	32	30⅞	30⅞	31⅞
K Spf T 8% pf	95	95	95	95	....
Kennecott	32½	33	32¼	32¾	32¾
Keystone Tire	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
Kresge S S	214	214¼	214	214¼	211
Lehigh Valley	58¾	58¾	58¼	58¼	59
Lima Loco	60¼	60¼	59½	60¼	61
Loews Inc	14½	14½	14½	14½	14½
Loose-W Bisc	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	41½
Louis & Nash	88	88	87½	87½	88½
Mack Truck	70	70	69	70	69
Mack 1st pf	92½	92½	92	92	....
Mack 2d pf	82	82	82	82	....
Macy & Co	58½	58½	58¼	58½	....
Mallinson	24	24¼	23½	23½	25
Man Elec S	42	42	42	42	42
Man Elv gtd	41	41	41	41	....
Man M G	34	34	34	34	34¾
Man Shirt Co	43¼	43¼	43	43	....
Mkt St Ry	9	9	7¾	8¼	....
Mkt St Ry pr	65	65½	65	65	....
Mar Oil Ex	20¼	21¼	20½	21	20¾
Marland Oil	30¾	30¾	29¼	30¾	30¼
Martin Parry	27	27	26½	27	....
Math Alkali	38	38	37	37	40
Max Mot A	37½	38¼	37	38	38
May Dept Strs	73¼	74½	73	73	74⅞
McIntyre Por	16½	16½	16½	16½	16
Mex Seaboard	11¾	12	11¾	11¾	12
Mex Seabd ctf	11	11	10½	10½	11¼
Miami	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½
Mid States Oil	6¾	7	6¾	6¾	7
Midvale	24	24	24	24	....
Minn & St L	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
M K & T	10½	10½	10	10½	10¼
M K & T pf A	26½	26½	26¼	26½	26¼
Mo Pacific	10½	11	10¼	10½	11¼
Mo Pacific pf	29½	29½	28¾	29	29¼
Mont-Ward	19½	19½	18¾	19	19¼
Moon Motor	20½	21	20½	20¾	20½
Morris & Essex	73½	73½	73½	73½	....
Mother Lode C	9	9	8¾	8½	8½
Mullins Body	11¾	12	11¾	11¾	11½
Nat Biscuit	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½
Nat Clo & S	50¾	50¼	50½	50½	50
Nat Dept Stores	36½	36½	36	36	....
Nat En & St	57	57	57	57	57
Nat Lead	110½	110½	110½	110½	111½
N Ry of M 2d pf	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Nevada Cons	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11½
N Y Central	96½	97½	96½	97	96¾
N Y C & St L pf	90	90	90	90	....
N Y Dock pf	42½	42½	42½	42½	....
N Y N H & H	11¼	11½	11¼	11½	11½
N Y O & W	16	16	16	16	16
Norf & West	101¼	101¾	100	101¾	100¼
North America	20½	21	20½	20½	21
Northern Pac	58	58	56	56	58¼
Nunnally Co	8½	8¼	8½	8½	....
Okla Pr & Rf	1½	1½	1½	1½	....
Onyx Hosiery	35	35	35	35	....
Orpheum Cir	16½	16½	16½	16½	....
Otis Elevator	117½	117½	114¾	114½	118
Otis Steel	7¾	7⅞	7¾	7¾	8
Owens Bottle	42¼	42¼	41½	42	42¼
Pac Dev Co	½	½	½	½	½
Pac Gas & El	77	77	77	77	....
Pacific Oil	32	32¼	31½	32	32
Pac Tel & Tel	83	83	83	83	....
Packard	12½	12½	12¼	12½	12¾
Packard pf	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¼
Pan-Am Petrol	55¼	57¼	54⅞	57¼	55¾
Pan-Am Pet B	52½	54¾	52	54	55½
Parish & Bing	9½	9½	9½	9½	....
Pennsylvania	43½	43¾	43½	43½	43¾
Penn Seaboard	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½
Peoples Gas	86½	87	86½	87	86½
Pere Marq	41	41	40	40½	41
Pere Marq pf	61	61	61	61	61
Phila Co	43	43	42¼	43	43½
Phillips-Jones	57	57	57	57	57
Phillips Pet	22¾	23¼	22	22¾	22¾
Pierce-Ar pf	18	18	18	18	18
Pierce Oil	2¾	2¾	2½	2¾	2½
Pr Steel Car pf	90	90	90	90	....
Prod & Ref	30¼	31	29½	30½	30¾
Pub Ser Cor	44	45	44	45	44
Pub S C 8% pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	....
Pullman	114	115	114	114	113
Punta Sugar	44	46	44½	44½	45½
Pure Oil	17¼	17½	17¼	17¼	17½
Ry St Spring	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	102
Rap Tr w i	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	....
Ray Consol	10¼	10½	10¼	10¼	10¾
Reading	72¼	74	72¾	73½	72¾
Reading 2d pf	53	53	53	53	53¼
Replogle Steel	11	11	10¼	10½	10
Rep I & Steel	42¼	42½	41½	42¼	42
Reynolds Spr	19½	19½	18¼	19½	19¼
Royal Dutch	43	43	42½	42½	43¼
St Joseph Lead	18	18	18	18	18¼
St L S F	18	18	17½	17½	17½
St L S F pf	38	38	38	38	....
St L & S W	27½	27¾	27¼	27¾	28
St L & S W pf	55	55½	55	55½	55½
Savage Arms	20½	20½	20¼	20¼	22
Seabd A L	5¼	5½	5¼	5½	5¼
Seabd A L pf	8½	8½	8½	8½	9
Sears-Roebuck	66½	68¼	66½	68	67¼
Seneca Cop	8	8	7½	7½	8¼
Shell Trans	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½
Shell Union O	15½	15½	15	15	15½
Simmons Co	27	27	26½	26½	....
Simms Pet Co	7	7½	7	7	7
Sinclair	22¾	23	22½	22¾	22¾
Sinclair pf	90½	90½	90½	90½	....
Skelley Oil	15½	16	15½	15½	15¾
Sloss-Sheffield	42	42	42	42	43½
So P R Sug	42	42	42	42	43
Sou Pacific	85	85¾	85	85¼	85¼
Southern Ry	31½	31½	31¼	31¼	31½
South Ry pf	66	66	66	66	66
Spicer Mfg	14½	14½	14½	14½	....
S O of Cal	47½	47¾	47½	47½	48
S O of N J	31½	31½	31½	31½	31¾
Stewart-Warn	86¼	87½	85¾	87¾	86
Stromb-Carb	61½	63¼	61½	63¼	62¼
Studebaker	100	101	99¾	100¾	99¾
Submarine Bt	8	8	7¾	7¾	8
Superior Steel	24	24	24	24	24
Sweets Co	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Tenn Copper	9¼	9½	8¾	8¾	9¼
Texas Co	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½
Tex Gulf Sulp	56	56½	55½	56¼	56½
Tex Pac C & O	8¾	8½	8¾	8½	8¼
Tex & Pac	17¼	17¼	15	16	19
Timken	36	36¼	35½	36	36
Transcon Oil	5¼	5½	5¼	5½	5¾
Under Type	37½	37¼	37¼	37¼	38¼
Union Pac	126½	126¾	126	126	126¾
Un Alloy Steel	30	30	30	30	30
United Fruit	167	167	166	166	....
Un Ry I Co	9½	9½	9	9	9
Un Ry I Co pf	30	30	29¾	29¾	30
U S C I P	23½	23½	23½	23½	....
U S C I P pf	68	68	68	68	....
U S Hoffman	15½	15½	15½	15½	15¾
U S In Alcohol	45	45½	44½	45¼	46½
U S R & I pf wi	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	99
U S Rubber	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½
U S Rubber 1st	96	96	95½	95½	....
U S Sm & Ref	22	22½	21¾	22	22½
U S Steel	86½	87¼	85¾	86¾	86⅞
U S Steel pf	118	118	117⅞	117⅞	118
Utah Copper	57½	57¾	57½	57¾	58
Utah Securities	15	15	15	15	15½
Vanadium	26¼	26½	26	26½	26¼
Vivaudou	17½	17¾	17½	17¾	17½
Wabash	8½	8½	8	8	....
Wabash pf A	26	26	25½	25½	25⅞
Waldorf (new)	17½	17½	17½	17½	17¾
West Elec pf	113½	113½	113½	113½	....
Wes Maryland	9⅛	9½	9¾	9¾	9½
Wes Md 2d pf	17½	17½	17	17¾	17¾
Western Pac	16¼	16¾	16½	16½	16¾
W Union Tel	107	107	107	107	105½
West Air B	81½	81½	80½	80½	....
Westinghouse	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
Wheel & L E	6¾	7	6¾	7	....
W & L E pf	13	13	13	13	....
Wh Eagle Oil	23¾	24	23¾	24	23½
White Motor	48	48	48	48	48
Wickwr Spen	7	7	5¾	6½	5¾
Willys-Overld	7	7¼	7	7¼	7
Willys-Ovld pf	66	70	66	68½	66
Wilson & Co	22	22	22	22	22
Woolworth	230	230¼	230	230	230¼
Wrigh Aero	10	10	10	10	10

*Ex-dividend.

GILT-EDGE ISSUES FIRM ON THE LONDON BOARD

LONDON, July 30—Kaffirs were easier on the stock exchange here today, after early firmness.

French loans were unsettled on the weakness in Paris markets. Oils were mixed. Royal Dutch was 28¾, Shell Transport 3 5-16, and Mexican Eagle 31@32. Rubbers were easier.

Gilt-edged issues were firm on a demand from investors. Dollar securities were steady and unchanged. Home rails were irregular. Argentine rails were neglected.

Industrials on the whole, were irregular. Rio Tintos was 35; Hudsons Bay 5¼.

TRADE OPENINGS IN LILLE

A number of characteristic New England products find a good market in Lille, one of the larger cities of northern France. An opportunity is afforded to manufacturers and exporters to look into this field by conferring with Paul Chapin Squire, American Consul at Lille, who will spend Wednesday, Aug. 1, at the district office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce on the eighteenth floor of the Customhouse Tower, Boston.

"SOO" ROAD'S SURPLUS

The Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie road's June surplus was $184,754 after taxes and charges, compared with a deficit of $20,674 a year ago. The six months' deficit was $544,-692, compared with $2,110,415 in the similar period a year ago.

NEW YORK BONDS

(Quotations to 2:20 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Express 4s '48	80	80
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	93½	93½
Am Ag Chem 1st cv 5s '28	95½	95½
Am Ag Chem 7½s '41	97½	97
Am Chain deb 6s '33	94½	94½
Am Republics 6s '37	89	89
Am Smelt & R 5s Ser A '47	90½	90¼
Am Smelt & R 6s B '47	101½	101¼
Am Sugar 6s '37	102	101¼
A T & S F gen 4s '95	89¼	89
A T & S F adj sta 4s '95	80	80
Am Tel & Tel clt 5s '46	97¼	97⅛
Am Writing Paper 6s '39	69	69
Am W W & Elec 5s '34	84½	84½
Anaconda 6s '53	97⅝	97
Anaconda 7s '38	100¼	100
Ann Arbor 4s '95	57	57
Anton Jurgens M 6s '47	75¼	75¼
Armour 4½s '39	84	83½
Atl Coast Line 4s '52	87	87
Atl C L (L & N) clt 4s '52	80½	80½
Atl Fruit ctf 7s sta '34	26	26
B & O p l 3½s '25	94	94
B & O 3½s reg '25	96	95¾
B & O Southwest div 3½s '25	94¼	94¼
B & O Tol Cin 4s '59	64½	64¼
B & O gold 4s '48	77¾	77¾
B & O P L E & W Va 4s '41	75½	74½
B & O cv 4½s '33	80½	80¼
B & O ref 5s '95	83½	83¾
B & O 6s '29	101	100¾
Baragua Sugar 7½s '37	100	100
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '48	97⅞	97¾
Beth Steel 5½s '53 w i	90½	90¼
Beth Steel 6s A '48	98	97¾
Brier Hill Stl 5½s '42	94½	94
Bklyn Ed 5s ser A '49	97½	97½
Bklyn Ed 6s ser B '30	102¼	102¼
Bklyn Ed 7s ser D '40	109	108¾
Bklyn Un Gas 1st 5s '45	95¾	95¼
Bklyn Un Gas 6s '47	104¼	103¾
Bklyn Un Gas 7s '32	108¾	108½
Camaguey Sugar 7s '42	98	97½
Canadian Gen El 6s '43	101¼	101¼
Canadian Nor deb 7s '40	112½	112½
Canadian Pac deb 4s perp	79½	79¼
Canadian S S 7s '42	93½	93½
Caro Clinch & O 6s '52	97	97
Cent Leather gen 5s '25	98¾	97¼
Cent of Ga cn 5s '45	95½	95½
Cent of Ga 6s '29	101¼	101¼
Cent Pac 1st 4s '49	85¾	85¾
Cent R R & Bk Ga 5s '37	91½	91½
Cerro de Pasco cvt 8s '31	118	117½
C & O 4½s '92	84½	84½
C & O 4½s '30	86½	86¼
C & O cv 5s '46	89	88½
C B & Q (Ill div) 3½s '49	79¾	79½
C B & Q (Neb Ext) 4s '27	96½	96½
Chi & Alt 3½s '50	28	28
Chi & E Ill 5s '51	77½	77
Chi & Gr West 4s '59	48	47
Chi & Gr West new 4s	43½	43¾
Chi & Nwn 7s '30	107¾	107½
Chi & W Ind 4s '52	70¾	70½
Chi Ind & L 5s '66	80¼	80¼
C M & Pug Sd 4s '49	59	58¾
C M & St P 4s '25	78¼	78
C M & St P gm 4½s '89	80¼	80½
C M & St P deb 4s '34	58¾	58½
C M & St P cv 4½s '32	60½	59½
C M & St P ref 4½s 2014	54	51
C M & St P cv 5s 2014	60	59¼
Chicago Railway 5s '27	77½	77
C R I & Pac ref 4s '34	75¾	75¼
Chi T H & S E 5s '60	82	81¼
Chile Copper cv 6s '32	99½	99½
Cincinnati Gas 5s '56	96	96
C C C & St L deb 4½s '31	91½	91½
C C C & St L ref 6s A '29	101½	101¼
Chi Union Sta 6½s '63	114	114
Cleve Union Term 5½s '73	95¼	95
Cleve Un Term 5½s '72	102½	102¼
Col & South 4½s '37 w i	81½	81½
Col Industrial 5s '34	75	75
Colum Gas 1st 5s '27	96½	96
Colum Gas 1st 5s sta '27	96¼	96¼
Consumers' Pow ctf 5s '52	89½	89¼
Cuba Cane cv deb 7s '30	87¼	86
Cuba Cane deb 8s '30	93	91
Cuba R R 1st 5s '53	86¼	85¾
Cuba R R 7½s '36	102	102
Cuban-Am Sug 8s '31	107¼	107¼
Del & Hudson rf 4s '43	84¾	84¾
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	91¾	91¾
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	100½	100
Den & Rio G 4s '36	73½	73½
Den & Rio G fd 5s '55	44½	44¼
Den & Rio G imp 5s '28	85	85
Detroit Ed 5s '33	99½	99½
Detroit Ed 6s '40	104	103¾
Diamond Match 7½s '35	105½	105½
Donner Steel 7s '42	86¾	86¾
Du Pont 7½s '31	108¾	108
Duquesne Lt 6s '49	103¾	103
East Cuba Sugar 7½s '37	98½	97¾
Empire Gas & F 7½s '37	91½	90½
Erie cv 4s A '53	48½	48½
Erie cv 4s D '53	52	51½
Erie gen lien 4s '96	45½	45½
Erie pr lien 4s '96	57¾	57½
Erie 1st con 7s '30	103	103
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	104¾	104¾
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	85¾	85¾
Framerican 7½s '42	89½	89
Francisco Sug ctf 7½s '42	100½	100½
Gal Houston & Hd 5s '33	89½	89½
Gen Elec deb 5s '52	100¾	100¾
Genessee River 6s '37	83	83
Goodrich B F ctf 6½s '47	100	99½
Goodyear deb 8s '31	102½	102
Goodyear s f 8s '41	115½	115½
Granby Min 8s '25	94	93½
Gr T Rwy of Can deb 7s '40	113¼	113¼
Great Nor 5½s '52	98½	98½
Great Nor 7s '36	107¾	107¾
Havana Elec Ry L & P 5s '54	83	83
Hershey Choc 6s '42	98½	98¾
Humble O & R deb 5½s '32	97¾	97¾
Hud & Man adj inc 5s '57	60	59¾
Hud & Man ref 5s '57	82¼	81⅞
Ill Bell Tel 5s '56	95¾	95¼
Ill Cent clt 4s '52	82¾	82¾
Ill Cent 5½s '34	102¼	101¼
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	36	36
Int M Marine 6s '41	76¾	76¾
Int Paper ref 5s B '47	83½	83½
Inter R T ref 5s '66	62	62
Inter R T ref 5s sta	62	61½
Inter R T 6s '32	58	57
Iowa Central ref 4s '51	20½	20
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	57½	57
Kan C Ft S & Mem 4s '36	75¾	75
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	66¾	66¾
Kan City So 5s '50	85½	85½
Kansas Gas 6s 52	94⅝	94¾
Kayser J 7s '42	104	104
Lake Sh & M 4s '31	91⅞	91
Lehigh Valley 4s 2003	77	77
Leh Val 10-yr 6s '28	101	100½
Long Island 5s '34	93	93
Louis & Nash 5½s 2003	104½	104¼
Man Railway cn 4s '90	60½	60½
Market St Ry cn 5s '24	93¼	93¼
Marland Oil 8s '31	104	102½
Mer & Mfrs Ex 7s '42	104¼	104¼
Met Edison 6s '52	98	98
Mex Pet of Dela 8s '36	108	108
Milwaukee Gas 4s '27	94¼	94¼
Mil El Ry Lt 5s '61	83	83
Minn & St Louis 4s '49	22½	22
Minn & St Louis fd 5s '62	16	15½
Minn St P & S S M 6½s '31	102¾	102¾
Mo K & T 1st 5s '90	74	74
Mo Kan & Tex aj 5s '67	50	49¾
Mo K & T 5s A '62	76¾	76½
Mo K & T 4s B '62	63¾	63¾
Mo K & T 6s C '32	94½	94½
Mo Pac gm 4s '75	53¼	53
Mo Pac fd 6s '49	94¾	92½
Montana Power 5s '43	95	95
Morris & Co 4½s '39	75¾	75¾
Morris & Essex 3½s	75¾	75—
San A & Ark Pass 4s '43	71½	71½
Seaboard A L adj 5s '49	27¼	27
Seaboard A L 6s A '45	63½	63½
Sinclair Oil 6½s '38	91	94
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	84¼	84¼
Sinclair Oil 7s '37	96¾	96¾
Sinclair Purchasing 5½s '25	97½	97½
Sinclair C O P 6s '26	97½	97½
So Bell Tel 5s '41	95½	95½
So Pac clt 4s '49	80½	80½
So Pac fd 4s '55	85½	85½
So Pac cv 4s '29	91½	91½
So Pac cv 5s '94	100	100
So Pac Through St L 4s '50	81½	80⅞
So P R Sugar 7s '41	99¾	99¾
So Railway 4s '56	67½	66½
So Railway 5s '94	95¼	95
So Railway 6½s '46	101½	101¼
So Ry Mem div 5s '96	93¾	93¾
Standard G & E 6s	98	98
Stand Oil Cal 7s '61	104	104
Steel & Tube 7s C '51	103¼	102¾
St L I M & S 4s '29	84½	84½
Nat Acme 7½s '31	94½	94½
N E Tel & Tel 5s '52	97¼	97¼
N O T & M 5s '35	76	75½
N Y Cent 4s '42	86	86
N Y Cent cn 4s '98	82	82
N Y Cent 5s Ser C 2013	95¾	95¾
N Y Cent cv deb 6s '35	104	103¾
N Y Chi & St L 6s '31	100	100
N Y Edison 6½s '41	109¾	109¾
N Y Gas 4s '49	82	82
N Y Gas 5s '48	97¾	97½
NY NH & H cv 3½s '56	36½	36½
NY NH & H 4s '56	40	40
NY NH & H ext deb 7s '25	58¾	58¼
NY NH & H ext deb 7s fcs '25	57½	57½
N Y Ry 4s ctf of deb	29¾	29¾
N Y Sus & W fd 5s '37	55½	54
N Y Tel 4½s '39	94	93¼
N Y Tel 6s '41	105¼	105
N Y Tel 6s '49	106½	106½
N Y W & B 4½s '46	34¼	34¼
Niagara Falls P 6s '32	104½	104½
Nor Am Edison 6s '52	97¾	97½
Norf & West cv 6s '29	107½	107¼
Nor Pac 5s D 2047	93¼	93
Nor Pac 6s 2047	105¾	105¾
Nor States Power 5s '41	90½	90½
North-W Bell 7s '41	107¾	107¾
Ohio Pub Service 7s '47	100¼	100¼
Ore & Cal 5s '27	99¾	99¾
Ore S Line 4s '29	92	92
Ore-Wash Ry 4s '61	79½	79¼
Oriental Dev 6s '53	91⅞	91¾
Pac G & E 5s '42	90¼	90¼
Pac Power 5s '30	91¾	91½
Pac T & T fd 5s '52	91	90¾
Pan Am Pet Co 7s '30	103¼	103
Penn R R gm 4½s '65	89¾	89¾
Penn R R 5s Ser B '68	100¼	100
Penn R R 6½s '36	108¼	108
Peoples Gas 5s '47	89	89
Pere Marq 4s '56	79	79
Pere Marq 5s A '56	94½	94½
Philadelphia Co ref 6s '44	100¾	100¾
Philippine Ry 4s '37	43¼	43½
Pierce-Arrow deb 8s '43	70	69½
P C C & St L 4½s A	94	94
P C C & St L 5s A '70	96¾	96¾
Port Ry 5s 42	83½	83½
Prod & Refin 8s '31	104½	104½
Pub Serv N J 5s '59	83½	83½
Punta Sugar 7s '37	108	106½
Rapid Trans 6s '58	67½	66½
Reading 4s '97	86¾	86½
Reading 4s '97 ctfs	86¾	85¾
Rep Iron & Steel 5½s '53	89	89
Rio G & W 4s '34	77½	77½
Rio G & W clt 4s '49	61⅞	61¾
R I A & L 4½s '34	75¼	75½
St L I M & S 5s '31	94⅞	94⅞
St L & S F 4s A '50	67	66¾
St L & S F 5s B '50	81¼	81½
St L & S F pl 6s C '28	99¾	99¼
St L & S F inc 6s '60	64⅞	63¾
St L & S F adj 6s '55	74	73½
St L & So W 1s 4s '89	75	75
St L & So W 2d 4s '89	67¼	67¼
St L & So W cn 4s '32	75	74⅝
Sugar Est of Oriente 7s '42	97½	97
Third Av adj 5s '60	47½	47½
Third Ave 4s '60	55¾	55½
Tidewater Oil 6½s '31	102½	102½
Toledo Edison 7s '41	107½	107
T St L & W 3½s '25	96½	96¼
Union Bag & P 6s A '42	99	98¼
Union Pac ref 4s 2008	83¼	83
Union Pac 4s '42	92¼	92
Union Pac 6s '28	103¼	103¾
United Stores Realty 6s '42	98¼	98
U S Realty 5s '24	100¼	100¼
U S Rubber 5s '47	87	86¾
U S Smelting 6s '26	99¾	99½
U S Steel 5s '63	102½	102
Utah Light 5s '44	82	82
Utah Power 5s '44	88½	88
Va-Car Chem 7s '47	80¼	80¼
Va-Car Chem cv 7½s war '37	67½	67½
Va Ry 5s '62	95	95
Va & So W 1st 5s 2003	92	92
Vertientes Sug 7s '42	97¾	97¼
Wash Water Power 5s '39	99½	99½
W Penn Power 5s E '63	88	88
W Penn Power 5s A '46	91	91
Westinghouse 7s '31	107½	107½
West Union 4½s '50	92½	92½
West Union 6½s '36	108¾	108¾
W & L E 4½s '66	46½	46½
Wickwire-Spencer 7s '35	93½	93½
Wilkesbarre & E 1st 5s	53	53
Wilson 1st 6s '41	96	95½
Wilson 7½s '31	97½	97¼
Winchester R A 7½s '41	103¾	103¾
Wisconsin Cent 4s '36	76½	76½
Youngstown S & T 6s '43	99	99

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Jly 30	Jly 28
3½s 1927	100.6	100.6	100.4	100.4	100.5
1st 4¼s '47	98.9	98.9	98.6	98.6	98.7
2d 4¼s '42	98.7	98.9	98.4	98.4	98.8
3d 4¼s '28	98.24	98.26	98.24	98.25	98.26
4th 4¼s '38	98.8	98.9	98.4	98.4	98.9
US 4¼s '52	99.21	99.28	99.21	99.21	99.22

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 97.3 as 97 3-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	Last High	Last Low
Argentine 5s '45	84¾	84
Anton-Jurgens Mar 6s '47	75¼	75½
Argentine 7s '27	102¼	102
Austrian Gov 7s '43	90½	83½
City Bordeaux 6s '34	77½	77½
City Copenhagen 5½s '44	88	88¾
City Lyons 6s '34	77	77
City Marseilles 6s '34	77¾	77¾
City Rio Janeiro 8s '46	92	91½
City Rio Janeiro 8s '47	92	92
City San Paulo 8s '52	97	97
City Soissons 6s '36	82½	82½
City Zurich 8s '45	111	111
Danish 8s A '46	107½	107½
Danish 8s B '45	107½	107½
Dept Seine 7s '42	85½	84½
Dom Canada 5½s '29	102	101¾
Dom Canada 5s '31	99⅞	99½
Dom Canada 5s '52	99¾	99¼
Dominican Rep 5s '58	100½	100
Dominican Rep 5½s '42	87½	87½
Dutch E Indies 5½s '53	91¾	91¾
Dutch E Indies 6s '47	96¾	96¾
Dutch E Indies 6s '62	96	96¼
French Republic 7½s '41	93⅞	93½
French Republic 8s '45	97	96¾
Holland Am L 6s '47	80½	80½
Hu Kuang Ry 5s '51	43	43
Japanese 4s '31	80¼	80¼
Japanese 1st 4½s '25	93¼	93
Japanese 2d 4½s '25	92¾	92¾
K Belgium 6s '25	96	95¾
K Belgium 7½s '45	100¾	100¼
K Belgium 8s '41	100	100
K Denmark 6s '47	96¼	95¾
K Denmark 8s '45	110	110
K Italy 6½s '25	96½	96¼
K Netherlands 6s '72	102¼	102
K Norway 6s '52	98	97½
K Serbs Croats 8s '62	65¾	64½
K Sweden 6s '39	105	105
Paris Lyons M 6s '58	71½	71½
Prague 7½s '52	75¼	75
Rep Bolivia 8s '47	87½	87½
Rep Chile 8s '26	103¼	103¼
Rep Chile 8s '41	103¼	102½
Rep Chile 8s '46	103¼	103¼
Rep Cuba 5½s	99½	99¼
Rep Czechoslovakia 8s '51	92⅞	92
Rep Uruguay 8s '46	102½	102¾
S Sao Paulo 8s '36	99½	99¼
S Queensland 6s '47	100¾	100¾
S Queensland 7s '41	107	107
Swiss Conf 8s '40	116	116
U K of Gt B & I 5½s '37	101¼	101
U K of Gt B & I 5½s '29	112¾	112¾
U S Brazil C R R 7s '52	82	81¼
U S Brazil 8s '41	96½	96
U S S Copenhagen 6s '37	87½	87½

RAILROADS DOING BETTER

The first 30 United States railroads to report earnings for June show aggregate gross of $264,251,548, compared with $225,726,726 last year, an increase of $35,524,782 or 15.7 per cent, and net of $47,604,322, compared with $36,043,-543, a gain of $11,560,779 or 32.2 per cent.

NEW ENGLAND BUILDING

Statistics of building and engineering operations in New England, compiled by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, show the total of contracts awarded in the week ended July 24, 1923, as $6,299,-000. In the corresponding period of 1922 the total was $8,080,000; in 1921, $5,010,000.

NEW YORK CURB

Sales	INDUSTRIALS	High	Low	2 p.m.
200	Armour Co pf	80½	80½	80½
100	Atlantic Fruit Co	1½	1½	1½
100	Brit Int Coria	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
300	Bklyn City R R	9	8¾	8¾
400	Centrifu C I Pipe	14	13⅞	14
100	Cleve Auto	26½	26½	26½
25	Del L & W Coal	87	87	87
500	Dubilier Cond & Rad	8¾	8	8
200	Durant Mot	44	43½	43½
200	do Ind	10½	10½	10½
90	Gillette Saf Raz	246¾	245½	246
200	Glen Alden Coal	68	68	68
100	Heyden Chem	1¾	1¾	1¾
400	Mesabi Iron	6¾	6¾	6¾
800	Munsingwear Inc	34	32	32
300	Nat Supply Co	52	52	52
50	NY Tel pr	110¼	110	110¼
200	Paige Detroit Mot	19½	19¼	19½
200	Peerless Mot	32½	32½	32¼
1500	Radio Corp	3¼	3⅛	3¼
200	Radio Corp pr	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
900	Reo Mot Truck	16½	16¼	16¼
200	Swift Inl	18	18	18
25	Todd Shipyards	49	49	49
100	Universal Pipe & R	12¼	12¼	12¼
100	do pf	57	57	57
100	Alum Co of Am pf	103	103	103
800	Am Thread Co pf	2¾	2¾	2¾
3700	Reading Co rts w i	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
300	Reading Coal w i	46½	46½	46½
	STANDARD OILS			
1000	Anglo Am Oil	14¼	14	14
200	Atlantic Lobos	3⅝	3¼	3¼
20	Chesebrough Mfg	223	223	223
10	Cumberland P L	109	109	109
200	Humble Oil	30¼	30	30
10	Imp Oil Canada	94	94	94
50	Ill P L	158¾	158½	158½
10	Indiana P L	97	97	97
100	Internatl Pet	14¾	14¾	14¾
75	Magnolia Pet	130	130	130
10	Northern P L	104	104	104
200	Ohio Oil	54⅞	54	54
235	Prairie O & G	176	174½	175
330	Prairie P L	100	99¾	99½
10	South Penn Oil	104	104	104
10	Southwest Penn	80	80	80
16000	S O of Ind	51⅝	50⅞	50⅞
200	do of Ky	88	87½	87½
1700	do of N Y	37	36½	37
1700	Vacuum Oil	41⅝	41½	41½
	INDEPENDENT OILS			
200	Barrington	10¼	10¼	10¼
3000	Carib Synd	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛
310	Cit Svc	131	130	130
100	do "B" ctfs	13¼	13¼	13¼
400	Creole Synd	3	3	3
1400	Gulf Oil	50⅝	50¼	50¼
300	Humphreys' Oil	36½	35⅞	36½
1000	Midwest Tex Oil	.13	.13	.13
700	Mountain Prod	13	12⅞	12⅞
3900	Mutual Oil ctf	9	8⅞	8⅞
300	Pennok Oil	11⅞	11¾	11⅞
400	Ryan Cons	3⅝	3½	3½
1500	Salt Creek	15½	15¼	15⅜
200	Salt Creek Cons	8	8	8
500	Santa Fe	5⅛	5	5
1600	South States Oil	13⅜	13	13⅜
100	Tidal Osage	7½	7½	7½
1000	Turman Oil	.80	.70	.70
800	Wilcox Oil	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
2000	Cit Service scrip	85	85	85
	MINING			
1100	Hecla Min	7½	7½	7½
1000	Howe Sound Co	3¼	3⅛	3¼
100	New Cornelia	18	18	18
300	New Dominion	3	2¾	3
200	Nipissing	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	So Am P & G	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Unity Gold	3¼	3½	3¼
100	United Verde Ext	30¼	30¼	30¼
	BONDS (Sales in $1000)			
10	Allied Packer 6s	53	52	53
2	Alum 7s 1933	106	106	106
3	Am Rolling Mills 6s	98¼	98¼	98¼
1	Anglo Am Oil 7½s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
7	Armour & Co 5½s	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
3	Assoc Sim Hdw 5½s	95	95	95
1	Atl Gulf & W I 5s	49½	49½	49½
1	Beaver Board 8s	78	78	78
1	Beth Steel 7s '35	102¾	102¾	102¾
2	Cit Svc 7s C	89¾	89¾	89¾
1	Cons Textile 8s	94¼	94¼	94¼
3	Detroit City Gas 6s	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	Detroit Edison 6s	102	102	102
6	Federal Sug 6s 1933	97¾	97½	97¾
2	Fisher Body 6s 1928	97	97	97
1	General Pet 6s	95¼	95¼	95¼
5	Gulf Oil 5s	94½	94½	94½
4	Louisv G & El 5s	88	88	88
1	Morris & Co 7½s	98½	98½	98½
2	National Leath 8s	97¼	97	97¼
8	New Orls Pub S 5s	82⅝	82¼	82⅝
2	Ohio Power 5s B	87	87	87
1	Phil El 5½s	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Pub Ser G & El 6s	97¾	97¾	97¾
2	Sloss Sheffield 6s	97	97	97
1	Southwest Bell T 7s	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	S O N Y 7s 1925	102¾	102¾	102¾
5	Swift & Co 5s	90¾	90¾	90¾
10	Un Oil Cal 6s 1925	100	100	100
6	Un Oil Prod 8s	92¾	92	92¾
3	Vacuum Oil 7s	105¾	105¾	105¾
5	Reading Coal 5s w i	90¾	90⅝	90⅝
	FOREIGN BONDS			
11	Argentine 7s 1923	100	100	100
2	King Netherlds 6s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
5	Swiss 5½s	99	99	99
1	U S Mexico 4s	35	35	35
4	Italian Govt 5s	36½	36½	36½

ST. LOUIS MARKET

Price range for week ended July 28

Sales	STOCKS	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
20	Boatmen's Bk	145	142	142	—3
25	Brown Shoe	49	49	49	—1
10	Certain-teed P	23¼	23¼	23	—4
5	do 1st pf	70	70	70	—3
501	Ely & W D G	21¼	21	21	— ¼
25	Emerson El pf	92	91½	92	
5	First Natl Bk	202	202	202	
30	Fulton Ir Wks	39	39	39	—1
130	Hydrau P B pf	48⅝	48	48	
225	Ill Thrac	49	49	49	+2
120	Internat Shoe	65½	65	65	
25	Inter Shoe pf	116½	116	116	— ¼
235	Indiahoma Ref	5	4	4	—1
35	Laclede Steel	107	106	106	—1
50	McQuay-Nor M	20	20	20	
4	Mercantile Tr	365	365	365	+3
5	Miss Val Trust	263	263	263	
75	Nat Bnk Com	141	140	140	—1½
20	Rice-Stx DG1pf	107½	107½	107½	
158	Sowest B T pf	102½	102	102	— ¼
200	United Rail pf	14½	14	14	— ½
110	Wagner Elec	25	24	24	
50	Wagner Elec pf	72½	72½	72½	— ½
	BONDS				
3000	Kinloch L D Tel 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾	
1000	Missouri-Edi Elec 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	
1000	United Rwys 4s	59¾	59¾	59¾	
5000	Wagner Elecric 7s	98	98	98	

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat:				
July	.96½	.97½	.96	.96¾b
Sept	.96¼	.97½	.95⅞	.96⅞
Dec	1.00¼	1.00⅞	.99¼	1.00⅜
Corn:				
July	.89¼	.89¼	.85¼	.88
Sept	.77¼	.77⅝	.75	.75⅝
Dec	.63	.63½	.62½	.63⅝
Oats:				
July	.39⅞	.40⅛	.39	.39¾
Sept	.34⅞	.35	.34½	.34¾
Dec	.36⅝	.36⅝	.36¼	.36⅝
Lard:				
July	10.30	10.30	10.27	10.27
Sept	10.45	10.55	10.40	10.42

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co., Boston)
(Quotations to 2:15 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Aug.	20.85	20.85	20.85	21.00	21.25
Oct.	21.16	21.33	20.82	20.88	21.19
Dec.	21.05	21.22	20.68	20.82	21.02
Jan.	20.95	21.05	20.52	20.62	20.90
Mar.	21.07	21.10	20.70	20.75	21.05
May	20.97	21.08	20.73	20.73	20.97

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
July	13.62	13.63	13.31	13.36	13.97
Oct.	11.95	12.03	11.86	11.87	12.35
Dec.	11.75	11.75	11.65	11.65	12.07
Jan.	11.63	11.72	11.61	11.61	12.01
Mar.	11.63	11.65	11.57	11.57	11.93
May	11.58	11.63	11.51	11.51	11.90

Spots 13.43, down 99 points. Tone at close, steady. Sales, 4000 bales.

DIVIDENDS

Pure Oil Company declared a quarterly dividend of 37½ cents on the common, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

International Harvester Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 10.

A. O. Smith Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the preferred stock and 25 cents on the common, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 1.

V. Vivaudou, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 1.

Six thousand workers in the carpet mills of Alexander Smith & Sons, Yonkers, N. Y., are to share in the distribution of a $400,000 bonus

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:20 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last July 30	Last July 28
Am Ag Ch pf	30	30	30	30	..
Am Pneu pf	13¾	13¾	13½	13½	..
Am T & T	122	122¼	121⅝	122	121⅝
Am Wool pf	101	101½	101	101½	101½
Amoskeag	77	77	76	76	77
Ariz Com	10¼	10¼	10	10	10
Bos Con Gas	106	106	105½	105½	..
Bos Elev	79	79	78	78	79½
Bos El 1 pf	114	114	114	114	..
Bos El 2 pf	100½	100½	100	100	100
Bos & M pf B	28	28	28	28	28
Bos & M pf C	25	25	25	25	25
Cal & Ariz	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½
Cal & Hecla	43	43½	43	43	43½
Carson Hill	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
Connor J T	19½	19½	19½	19½	20
Cop Range	31	31	29	29	31
Eastern Mfg	7½	8	7½	8	8
Eastern S S	71	71	68⅞	70	72
E Mass pf	65	65	65	65	..
E Mass ctf	37	37	37	37	38
Edison Elec	165½	165½	164	164	165½
Galv-Hous	7½	7½	7½	7½	..
Gen Elec	172	172	172	172	..
Gen Elec Sp	11½	11½	11½	11½	..
Gray & Davis	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	7
Hardy	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	29½
Helvetia	.25	.25	.15	.15	..
Hood Rubber	54	54	54	54	54
Int Cotton	56	56	56	56	..
Island Crk	100	100	99¾	100	100⅞
Loew's Theat	9	10	9	10	10
Mathieson	37	37	37	37	..
Me Central	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	..
Mass Gas	80¾	80¾	80½	80½	..
Mass Gas pf	67	67½	67	67½	..
May Old Col	2¾	3	2¾	3	3
Michigan	2	2	2	2	..
Miss Riv Pw	19½	19½	19½	19½	..
Nat Leather	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3½
New Cornelia	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	18⅛
N E Oil	3	3	3	3	..
N E Tel	114	114	114	114	..
Nippising	5½	5½	5½	5½	..
North Butte	2½	2½	2	2⅛	2½
NY NH & H	11⅛	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	11½
Prod & Ref	29⅞	30½	29⅞	29⅞	..
Pacific Mills	88½	88½	88½	88½	89
Pocahontas	14	14	14	14	..
Quincy Min	27	27	27	27	..
Shannon	.56	.56	.56	.56	.60
St Mary Lnd	33	33	33	33	35
Sup & Boston	.90	.90	.90	.90	1.00
Swift & Co	101½	101¾	101½	101½	101⅞
Torrington	44	44	43½	43½	..
Trinity	52	52	52	52	160
United Fruit	170	170	168	168	170
Un Shoe	35¼	35⅝	35	35	35¼
Un Shoe pf	25½	25½	25½	25½	25⅝
US Smelt	23¼	23¼	22½	22½	..
US Smelt pf	42⅞	42⅞	42½	42½	42
US Steel	86½	87	86⅛	86¾	87
Utah Consol	1¾	1¾	½	1½	..
Ventura Oil	23¼	23⅝	23	23¼	23⅝
Waldorf Sys	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	17½
Wal Watch	9½	9½	9½	9½	..
Warren B	28¼	28¼	27½	27⅞	28¼
BONDS					
Lib 3½s	100	100	100	100	..
1st 4¼s	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.2
2d 4¼s	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	100.98
3rd 4¼s	98.20	98.20	98.20	98.20	98.26
4th 4¼s	98.0	98.8	98.0	98.8	..
Atl Gulf 5s	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½
Miss Riv 5s	92	93¼	92	93¼	..
West T & T 5s	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	..

BOSTON CURB

Quotations to 2 p. m.

	High	Low	Last
Ahumada	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
Black Oak	.66	.66	.66
Butte N. Y. Cop.	.10	.10	.10
Calumet & Jerome	.16	.16	.16
Chief Cons. Min.	3½	3½	3½
City Serv. B share	.13	.13	.13
Crystal Cop.	.57	.57	.57
Erupcion	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
Homa Oil	.02	.02	.02
Jerome Verde Dev.	.02	.02	.02
Livingston Pet	.69	.69	.69
Nixon	.06	.06	.06
Ohio Copper	.64	.64	.64
Paymaster	.24	.22	.24
Reo Motors	16½	16½	16½
Salida	.40	.37	.38
Shaw	.25	.25	.25
Shea	.25	.25	.25
United Verde Ext	30⅝	30	30
Verde Central Copper	5	4¾	4¾
Verde Mines	.33	.32	.33

CALIFORNIA EDISON VOTES SEPT. 7 ON LARGER CAPITAL

LOS ANGELES, July 30 (Special)—To adjust the capital structure to the growth of the company's business, stockholders of the Southern California Edison Company will be asked on Sept. 7 to approve proposals to increase the authorized capital stock to $250,000,000, consisting of $125,000,000 common stock and $125,000,000 preferred; to authorize $250,000,000 of bonded indebtedness and to approve the execution of a new mortgage to secure the authorized bond issue.

Stockholders will be offered the privilege of buying the new stock at $100 a share, in the ratio of one new share for every 10 now held.

The increased capitalization will provide, according to John B. Miller, president of the Edison Company, the foundation for the financing of more than 1,000,000 additional horsepower at the Big Creek water power project.

Expenditures during the next 10 years will total, it is estimated, $200,000,000.

HARVARD BUSINESS SURVEY HAS TONE OF ENCOURAGEMENT

The Harvard Economic Service, in its weekly letter dated July 28, says:

"The absence of cancellations and the readiness with which shipments are received by buyers indicate that goods are steadily going into consumption. Another similar indication is the fact that retail business is active. The sales of department stores, mail-order houses, and chain stores have been larger during the last six months than in the same months of 1922, and their volume of business appeared to be holding up in May and June. With labor fully employed at high wages, consumers' demand should remain good; and this in turn would necessitate a new buying movement on the part of distributors to replenish depleted stocks.

"Therefore, in spite of recession during the summer months, we expect that the volume of manufacture will continue to average above normal."

ST. LOUIS—SOUTHWESTERN

The St. Louis-Southwestern road for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, reports a consolidated net income of $2,256,678, after taxes and charges, equivalent after allowing for the 5 per cent preferred stock dividend to $7.71 a share earned on $16,356,100 outstanding common stock. This compares with $2,477,-685, or $9.05 a share in 1921:

Comparative figures follow:

	1922	1921
Gross	$26,159,914	$25,153,461
Net oper income	4,455,657	4,786,085
Gross income	4,742,275	5,000,909
Int, rentals, etc	2,485,597	2,523,224
Net income	2,256,678	2,477,685
Preferred dividends	497,341	....
Surplus	1,759,337	2,477,685

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT

The Twin City Rapid Transit concern reports for the quarter ended June 30, last, a net income of $437,870 after fixed charges and taxes, compared with $431,671 in the similar period of 1922. For first six months the net profit was $929,074, compared with $793,869 in 1922.

NEW YORK CURB FLUCTUATIONS

For week ended July 28, 1923

INDUSTRIALS

Sales—	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
200 Acme Coal nw	4	3½	3½	—½
100 Alum Co Am	23	22	22	
200 Amal Leath	15⅛	15	15	—½
1200 Am G&E new	37	35¼	35¼	—½
100 Am G&E pf	42	42	42	
100 Haw S S	14½	14½	14½	+½
500 Am Multig	22¾	22¼	22¼	—¾
10 Am Lt & Tr pf	88	88	88	
600 Am Th Co pf	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+⅛
700 Arm Co pf	88	87	87	+¾
30 Arm Co Ill	73¼	73	73¼	
200 Arch Dan Md	29	25¼	25¼	—3¾
100 Blumen S H	19⅝	19½	19½	—½
80 Bor Con Milk	117	116½	117	
1200 Bridgept Mch	14	13	13½	—½
200 Brit Int Cor A	15½	15¼	15½	+1⅛
100 Bkn City Ry	9⅝	9¼	9¼	+⅛
400 Camp S pf	106⅝	105¾	105¾	
10 Cell Co pf	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	
2600 Centrifu C I P	16⅝	13¾	14¼	—1¾
200 Chec Cab	27	25	25	—4
300 Chi Nipple	5	4⅜	4⅜	—⅝
1100 Chic Nip BT	3½	2⅞	3⅛	—⅜
900 Chi Stl Wh pf	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+1⅛
500 Cleve Auto	29	27	27	—3
45 Colorado Pow	19	18	19	+2¼
100 Congo Co old	216	209	210	
500 Curtiss Ae ct	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
25 D L & W Coal	88	88	88	+1
300 Dort Motor	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
1200 Dubilier C & R	9⅝	9	9	—¾
2700 Durant Motor	47½	43¼	43¼	—4¼
700 Dur Mot Ind	12	11	11	—1
1300 Eaton Axle	27⅝	26	27	+1⅛
100 Federal Tel	7	7	7	+⅛
690 Gil Saf Raz	250	244	246	—2
1000 Glen Ald Coal	73	68	68	—4½
2200 Goodyr Tire	11¼	10¼	10¼	—1¼
200 Hudson Co pf	14½	14	14	—2
200 Hud & Man	9½	9½	9½	—½
100 Hydrox Corp	20¼	20¼	20¼	—¾
300 Intercon Rub	4⅛	4	4	
200 Keys Solether	2⅝	2½	2½	—⅛
100 Leh Coal Sal	76½	76½	76½	
400 Leh Pow Sec	20½	19⅝	19⅝	+⅝
200 Lucey Mfg	5½	4⅛	4⅛	—1⅞
200 McCrory Stor	44	43⅝	44	+1
200 Mesabi Iron	7	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
800 Midv Stl Del	16¼	15	15	—1⅜
100 Motor Prod	102	102	102	
1400 Nat Sup Co	55	52⅛	52⅛	
200 New Fic Pub	2	2	2	
60 N J Zinc	154	152	152⅝	—1¼
750 N Y Tel pf	110¼	110⅛	110⅛	—⅜
200 Page Motor	20	20	20	
300 Peerless Mot	31	30⅝	31	—1⅜
100 Pyrene Mfg	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
8400 Radio	3⅝	3	3⅛	—½
3700 Radio pf	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	+⅛
700 Reo Mot Trk	16⅝	16½	16½	—¾
2400 Read Coal wi	50⅝	44	50	+8
18300 Read Co rt wi	23¼	19⅝	20⅝	+1¼
700 Roamer Mot	10½	10	10⅝	
200 Standard Mot	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
400 Stutz Mot	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—1
600 Swift Inter	19	18½	18½	+½
300 Tenn El Pow	12½	12	12	
325 Todd Ship	51½	49⅛	49⅛	—2⅞
100 U S Distrib	20	20	20	
1600 Unit Ret Can	5¼	5⅛	5¼	—⅛
300 Un Shoe Mch	36½	35⅞	35⅞	+⅜
200 Univ P & R	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	—⅞
400 Univ P & R	57	57	57	
200 Wil Cor 1 pf	6	5⅛	6	+1
200 Yel T C NY	127	125	125	—3
STANDARD OIL STOCKS				
2900 Ang-Am Oil	15	14½	14⅝	—¼
100 Atlantic Lobos	3¼	3¼	3¼	+½
160 Buckeye P L	85½	84¾	85½	—½
100 Contint Oil	36	34⅞	34⅞	—1⅛
115 Crescent P L	18½	17⅛	17⅛	—⅜
45 Cumber P L	113	110	113	+9¾
80 Eureka P L	103	101	101	—1
325 Galena Sig O	62	60	60	—2½
1500 Humble Oil	32	30½	30½	—1⅝
1050 Imp Oil Can	97	94	94½	—5
100 Illinois P L	160	159	159	—1
110 Indiana P L	98	97½	97½	—1½
19900 Internat Pet	16⅝	14⅞	14⅞	—1⅜
235 Magnolia Pet	139	129½	130	—9
100 Nat Trans	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—¼
50 N Y Transit	101	99	99	—2⅝
900 Ohio Oil	58½	55	55	—3½
100 Penn Mex	14	14	14	
450 Prairie O & G	183	175	175¼	—8¼
1330 Prairie P L	102½	99½	99½	—6½
10 Solar Ref	185	185	185	+7½
70 South P L	95½	95	95	—1
385 So Penn Oil	119	100	100	—19
70500 S O of Ind	54⅝	41¼	41½	—13
700 S O of Kan	42⅞	40	40	—2
4100 S O of Ken	94	89	89	[illegible]
[illegible] S O of Neb	230	222	222	[illegible]
9500 S O of N Y	38½	36⅛	36¾	—2
55 S O of Ohio	285	280	280	
215 Swan & Finch	36¼	30	36	+6
13900 Vacuum Oil	44⅞	41⅜	41⅝	—3⅛
INDEPENDENT OIL STOCKS				
200 Ark Nat Gas	6⅝	6½	6½	—⅞
1500 Barrington	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅞
2300 Carib Synd	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	—⅜
1275 Cities Svc	133	131	132	—4½
2000 Cit Svc B ctf	14	13¼	13¼	—⅝
3500 Cit Svc pf	65⅝	65	65	—⅝
400 Cit Svc B pf	6	5⅞	5⅞	—⅜
8000 Cit Svc scrip	86	84	84	—4
1000 Cit Svc sc cash	77	77	77	
20900 Creole Syn	3⅝	3	3	—⅝
1000 Derby Oil	9½	8⅞	8⅞	—1
200 General Pet	32½	32½	32½	—½
5000 Gulf Oil	51½	50	50¼	—¼
200 Humphrey's O	36½	36½	36½	—½
400 Kirby Pet	2	2	2	
3500 Maracaibo Oil	22½	22½	22	+¼
1100 Marland Mex	2⅛	2	2	—⅞
200 Mex Eagle	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	—½
100 Midwest Oil	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
100 Mount Gulf	1¼	1¼	1¼	
4200 Mtn Prod	13¼	13	13	—⅞
32700 Mtn Oil ctf	10½	8⅞	9	—1⅜
500 New Bradford	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	—⅝
400 N Y Oil	10½	10	10½	
700 Peer Oil	2	2	2	—¼
8700 Penn Beaver	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	+⅜
1500 Pennock Oil	12¼	11⅝	11⅞	—⅜
1700 Royal Canadn	3½	3	3⅛	—⅜
3600 Salt Creek	16⅝	15¼	15⅝	—1¼
200 Salt Crk Cons	8	8	8	—½
5000 Santa Fe	5½	5	5	—½
1600 Sapulpa Ref	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	—⅛
13300 Seab O & G	2⅛	2	2⅛	
17300 So States Oil	14⅝	13	14	—⅛
200 Ventura	26½	25	25	—2½
7400 Wilcox	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	—⅝
MINING STOCKS				
400 Alvarado Min	3½	3½	3½	
200 Calaveras Min	2	2	2	—⅛
2000 Cons Cop M	2½	2⅛	2¼	+⅛
1200 Continental M	5⅝	5	5	—⅜
3600 Cresson Gold	3½	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
500 Hecla Mining	7⅛	6⅞	7	+⅛
400 Hollinger	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	—⅛
1200 Howe Sound	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
500 Jerome V Div	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
100 Kerr Lake	2⅝	2½	2½	+¼
500 New Cornelia	18⅝	18½	18½	
4100 New Dominion	3¼	2⅝	3	
200 NY Porcupine	53	53	53	—7
1100 Nipissing	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
400 Park Utah	3	2⅝	2⅝	
500 Premier Gold	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
1300 So Am P&G	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
1000 Success Min	32	32	32	—1
5600 Teck Hughes	1 3/16	1⅛	1⅛	—1/16
1000 Temiskaming	33	33	33	
2500 Tonopah Bel	.75	.71	.71	—.01
3900 Tonopah Ext	1⅞	1 11/16	1 11/16	
200 Tonopah Min	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1100 Unity Gold	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7200 Un Eastern	1⅝	1⅝	1 11/16	—1/16
1100 Unitd Ver Ext	31⅝	31	31	—⅝
200 Yukon Alaska	28	27½	27½	—½
29000 Allied Pack 6s	55	51¼	52	—6
30000 do 8s	66	60	60	—4⅝
10000 Alumin 7s '25	103⅝	103¼	103⅜	+⅛
8000 do 7s '33	106¼	106⅛	106¼	+⅛
11000 Am Cot Oil 6s	92⅝	92½	92½	
17000 Am G & El 6s	93½	92¾	93½	+⅜
6000 AL&T 6s ww	101	100⅞	101	
5000 Am R Mills 6s	98⅝	98¼	98¼	—¼
69000 A T&T 6s '24	100⅝	100⅜	100½	
45000 Ana C 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼	—¼
25000 Ang-A O 7½s	102⅝	102½	102⅝	—⅛
117000 Arm & Co 5½s	88⅜	88¼	88¼	—½
64000 Asso S H 6½s	95½	95¼	95¼	—¼
23000 At G & W I 5s	50⅛	49½	49½	—⅜
11000 Beaver Bd 8s	78½	78	78	—⅛
7000 Beaver P 7½s	99½	99	99	—½
20000 Beth St 7s '35	103	102⅝	102⅝	—⅜
10000 C N B E 7s	107⅝	107¼	107½	
36000 Can N Ry 5s	99½	99⅜	99½	
19000 Cent Steel 8s	107½	107½	107½	
3000 C R I & P 5½s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	
10000 Charc Iron 8s	92½	91½	92½	+¼
8000 Cit Serv 7s C	90	89⅝	89⅝	—⅛
13000 do 7s D	89½	88⅝	88⅝	—¼
24000 Co Gr 8s p ctf	13	12	13	+3½
2000 Cons G B 6s	103¼	103¼	103¼	
7000 do 7s	107	106⅝	107	
3000 Cons Tex 8s	94½	94¼	94¼	+¼
7000 D're & Co 7½	100⅛	100	100	
16000 Det City G 6s	99⅝	99⅛	99⅝	—⅛
13000 Det Edi 6s	102	101	102	+½
52000 Dun T & R 7s	95½	95⅛	95¼	+¾
8000 Fed Sugar 6s	101¼	101	101¼	—⅛
47000 do 6s '22	97⅞	97¼	97⅝	+⅝
1000 Fisher B '24	100¼	100¼	100¼	
1000 do 6s '25	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	+⅛
23000 do 6s '26	98⅝	97⅞	98⅝	
15000 do 6s '27	97½	97	97	+½
13000 do 6s '28	97¼	97	97	—½
4000 Rob Gair 7s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	+½
3000 Gal S O 7s	105	105	105	
11000 G Asphalt 8s	100½	100	100	—⅝
17000 Gen Petro 6s	96	95½	96	
10000 Gr Trunk 6½s	105⅝	105¼	105⅝	+⅛
21000 Gulf Oil 5s	94⅝	94½	94⅝	+⅛
9000 Hood Rub 7s	100½	100¼	100¼	+⅛
1000 Int R T 8s '22	110	110	110	+5
8000 IR T 8s '22 ctf	93	90	93	
16000 Kennecot C 7	104	103⅝	104	+⅜
18000 L McN & L 7s	100	99⅝	100	+½
5000 Lig Winch 7s	103½	103	103	+½
24000 Lou G & El 5s	88½	87⅞	88¼	+⅛
7000 Manitoba 7s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	—⅛
1000 Manitoba 7ww	100	100	100	
11000 Maraca 7s n	222	213	213	—7
24000 Mor & Co 7½	98⅝	98¼	98½	
13000 Nat Leath 8s	97	96½	96½	+½
28000 N Orl Pub S 5	83	82⅝	82⅝	—⅛
12000 Ohio P 5s B	87¼	87	87	+½
1000 Penn P & L 5s	88½	88½	88½	+1⅛
1000 Phil El 6s	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	+⅛
6000 Phil El 5½s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	—⅛
40000 Read Coal C 5	91½	90⅝	91	
35000 Read C 4½ wi	87⅝	87	87⅛	—⅛
15000 Phil P 7½ ww	98½	97	98½	
21000 Pb S C NJ 7s	102½	102	102¼	—⅛
21000 P S G & El 6s	97⅛	96⅞	97	
18000 Sears R 7s '23	100¼	100¼	100¼	
3000 Shawsheen 7s	104¼	104	104	
16000 Solv et Cie 8s	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜	—⅜
15000 So Cal Ed 5s	90⅝	90½	90⅝	—⅛
17000 S O NY 7s '25	103	102½	103	+¼
11000 S O NY 7s '26	105	104½	104½	—¼
3000 S O N Y 7s '27	105⅜	105¼	105¼	—¼
13000 do 7s '28	106½	106	106¼	+⅜
1000 do 7s '29	107¼	107¼	107¼	
3000 do 7s '30	106	106	106	
4000 do 7s '31	108	107½	107½	—½
33000 do 6½s	106⅞	106⅛	106⅝	+⅜
17000 Sun Oil 7s	101	100½	100⅝	+⅛
3000 do 6s	97½	97½	97½	
38000 Swift & Co 5s	92	90⅝	92¼	—4⅝
33000 Un O Prod 8s	99	91¼	93	—1
56000 Un Ry Hv 7½	106	105⅝	106	
36000 Vacuum O 7s	106	105⅝	106	
2000 Valvoline 7s	102¼	102¼	102¼	+¼
FOREIGN BONDS				
19000 Argen 7s '23	100¼	100	100¼	+⅛
102000 Bel C P Co 6s	96⅝	96⅜	96⅜	
30000 French Gov 4s	43	37	37	
66000 King Neth 6s	102	101¼	102	
30000 Mexico Gov 6s	57¼	55⅞	55⅞	—⅛
1000 Russ 6½s ctfs	10	10	10	
6000 do 5½s	10	10	10	
6000 do 5½s ctfs	10	10	10	
14000 Swiss 5½s	99⅞	99½	99½	—½
45000 U S Mex 4s	36⅝	36	36	—1⅝

GERMANY ADJUSTS ITSELF TO GOLD CURRENCY BASIS

Believed That Nation Is Undergoing Transition and Discarding Paper Mark

BERLIN, July 30 (AP)—Various financial writers express the opinion that Germany is automatically, perhaps unconsciously, undergoing a transition to a gold currency basis.

These commentators believe that the increasing practice of invoicing on a gold standard and the Government's announcement that wages will be adjusted to conform with the currency depreciation are definite indications that the paper mark is now being discarded as the unit of computation.

Some of the more obvious and elementary laws of economics, it is pointed out, suggest the futility as well as the menace of retaining the fading paper mark as the currency unit, and numerous commercial organizations are earnestly urging their members to adopt the system of "gold accounts," whereby a substitute for foreign gold currencies would be created.

Trading under this system, it is urged, would preclude speculation in paper marks, inasmuch as transfers of debits and credits would take place by gold checks or drafts. It is also believed that once this system was firmly established, incoming foreign currencies would more readily be placed at the disposal of the Reichsbank, as there would then no longer be any occasion for hamstringing foreign monies.

The internal gold loan, which the Government is soon to place on the market and which can be purchased with paper marks at the current gold equivalent, will materially contribute to encouraging investments in gold-pledged securities, the ultimate result being that the now discarded mark may eventually be rehabilitated or that out of its dissolution a new system of currency may be born.

The Socialists are even demanding that the Nation compute its tax levies and conduct its bookkeeping on a gold basis.

Another factor which is contributing to the establishment of a sound currency is the demand that the Fatherland at the earliest possible moment provide an incentive to wage-earners to cultivate the habit of saving, which has become a lost virtue in Germany. In 1914 the Reich boasted gold deposits of 20,000,000,000 marks, representing the savings of 20,000,000 thrifty citizens. With the mark now reduced to the status of a mere scrap of paper—and that of fluctuating value—there is obviously no desire on the part of anyone to risk his surplus cash in a savings account.

IRVING FISHER'S INDEX FIGURES

The purchasing power of the United States dollar was slightly more than 65 cents during the week ended July 28, compared with 1913, according to Irving Fisher's weekly index.

Professor Fisher shows the average movement, from week to week, (1) of the wholesale prices of 209 representative commodities and (2) of the purchasing power of money. Both are relative to the pre-war year 1913. (Thus the peak of prices in May, 1920, exceeds pre-war prices, on the average, by 147 per cent, i. e. a dollar was worth 40.5 pre-war cents):

	Index number	Purchasing power
1913	100	100
1920		
May (peak of prices)	247	40.5
1922		
January (low)	138	72.5
1923:		
January, average	157	63.7
February, average	162	61.7
March, average	166	60.2
First quarter average	161	62.0
April average	167	59.9
May average	163	61.5
June, week ending June 29	155	64.5
June average	158	63.2
Second quarter average	163	61.5
July, week ending July 6	154	64.8
July, week ending July 13	153	65.3
July, week ending July 20	153	65.2
July, week ending July 28	154	65.1

UNION OIL'S REPORT

LOS ANGELES, July 30—The earnings of the Union Oil Company of California for the six months ended June 30 were $10,800,000. After deducting $3,000,000 for depreciation and depletion and $3,600,000 for labor and incidental cost of new drilling, the net profit was $4,200,000, compared with a net profit of $6,096,014 for the first six months of 1922 and $10,733,875 for the full year 1922.

TRUMBULL STEEL BUSY

YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 30—The Trumbull Steel Company reports a substantial improvement in inquiry and buying during the last week or 10 days, with a prospect of further betterment. The company is working to capacity so far as labor supply permits.

STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For week ended July 28, 1923

CLEVELAND

STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Last	Net c'ge
230 Am Multig	22¾	22¾	22¾	
20 Am Shipbldg	67	65½	67	
148 Central Steel	43	42½	42½	
346 do pf	91⅝	91½	91½	—½
67 City Ice & Fuel	96	96	96	
62 Cl El Ill 8% pf	111	110½	111	+½
12 Cl Aut Mch pf	80	80	80	
270 Clev Railway	96¼	96	96	
25 Cleve Trust	209	209	209	
20 Cleve W Mills	63	63	63	
1555 Eaton Axle	27¼	24½	24½	—½
92 Firestone	68	66	66	—3
118 do 7% pf	85	83	83	—2
462 Glidden	8½	8	8	—⅛
927 Goodyear	11¼	10	10	—1½
378 do pf	48	42⅞	42⅞	—6⅞
70 Grasselli Chem	123½	123½	123½	+½
77 do pf	102½	102½	102½	
123 Guardian Bnk	205½	205	205	—½
77 Halle Bros pf	104½	104½	104½	+¼
30 Interlake SS	90	90	90	+3
13 Kaynee pf	90¼	90½	90½	—½
600 Lake Erie Bolt	16⅝	16	16	—½
162 Miller Rub pf	99	99	99	+2
85 National Ref'g	40	39½	39½	+1
11 NOT & L 6% pf	73½	73½	73½	
542 Ohio Bell pf	102½	101½	102½	+1
62 Ohio Brass B	66⅝	66½	66⅝	+⅛
10 do pf	87	87	87	
108 Paragon Ref'g	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
10 Pearl St Bank	225	225	225	+3
1095 Peerless Motor	31½	30¼	31	—½
15 Richman Bros	57½	57½	57½	+½
1315 River Raisin P	9½	9	9	+½
12 Sheriff St Mkt	80	80	80	+2½
398 Sherwin-W	29¼	29⅛	29¼	
89 do pf	101	101	101	+¼
15 Stearns Motor	19½	19½	19½	+1
25 Toledo-Edi pf	103	103	103	+1
110 Troxel Mfg pf	80	80	80	+5
40 Trumbull St pf	94	94	94	+1
25 Union Mtgs	97½	97½	97½	
20 Union S & L	154	154	154	+4
20 Union Trust	185	185	185	
82 Van Dorn Iron	15¼	15¼	15¼	—½
BONDS				
$6000 Cl-Ak Bag 8s	103	103	103	
1000 C & S Brew 6s	87¼	87¼	87¼	
7000 Hanna Fur 8s	102⅝	102½	102⅝	—⅝

DENVER

STOCKS

	High	Low	Last	Net chge
Amal Sug	3.85	3¾	3¾	—.10
do pf	94	94	94	—1
Cement Secur	138	138	138	+1
Grt Western Sug	74	74	74	
do pf	104½	104½	104½	
Holly Sug	25	25	25	
do pf	73	70	70	
Mtn States T & T	103	103	103	+1
Utah Idaho Sug	3.05	3.05	3.05	
Chappell	.30	.28	.28	—.02
Continental	35	35	35	
Cons Royalty	1.19	1.15	1.19	—.07
E. T. Williams	.63	.60	.60	—.03
Holly Oil	11½	11½	11½	
Humphreys Oil	37½	36	37	
Kinney Coastal	.23	.21	.21	—.01
Mtn & Gulf	1.19	1.15	1.15	—.04
Mtn Producers	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞	+⅝
Salt Creek Cons	8	8	8	
Salt Creek Prod	16½	15¼	15¼	—1¼
BONDS				
Colo Highway 5s	103	103	103	
Den Water 4½s	100	99½	99½	—½
Denver School 5s	108	103	103	
D G & E 1st & G M 5s	93	92	92	—1
D G&E 1st & R S F 5s	85	84	84	—1
Den Tramway 6s	93	90	93	+3
Nev Cal El Corp 6s	93	93	93	

LOS ANGELES

STOCKS

Sales—	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
130 Amal Oil	117¾	117¾	117¾	
3842 Gen Pet	32¼	29⅜	30	—3¼
355 Shell Union	15½	15¼	15¼	—1½
255 Union Oil	103½	99½	99½	
625 U O Assoc	44¼	41½	41½	—3
167 United Oil	26½	26	26¼	—½
45 Globe Grain pf	95	95	95	—2
96 Goodyear Tire	89	87½	89	+2
50 Goodyear Text	82	82	82	
15 Sperry Flour	93¼	93¼	93¼	
[illegible] L A Gas	90½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
70 San Joaq pr pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
52 S C Ed 7% pf	104	103½	103½	—½
1100 S C Ed com	104⅝	104	104	—½
6 S Cal Gas pf	91	91	91	
53 S Coun Gas	101	100	100¼	—½
BONDS				
$15000 Gen Pet 7s	104½	104½	104½	—¼
7000 L A Gas 5½s	94½	94¼	94¼	—¼
18000 do 7s	104¼	104¼	104¼	—⅛
3000 Pac Gas 5s	82	81⅜	81⅜	
22000 S J L & P 6s	98¼	98¼	98¼	—¼
29000 S C Ed 5s	90½	90½	90½	
37000 do 6s	101½	101¼	101¼	
30000 Union Oil 6s	100½	100¼	100¼	—¼
2000 So Cal Tel 5s	91	91	91	—½
3000 So Cal Gas 6s	97¾	97¾	97¾	

COTTON STOCKS

(Quoted by G. M. Haffards & Co., Fall River, Mass.)

	Bid	Ask.
American Linen Co	..	78
Arkwright Mills	..	65
Barnard Mfg Co	..	110
Border City Mfg Co	..	105
Chace Mills	90	...
Charlton Mills	120	125
Cornell Mills	..	165
Davis Mills	..	105
Davol Mills	105	...
Granite Mills	100	...
Flint Mills	140	...
King Philip Mills	165	172
Laurel Lake Mills com	..	45
Lincoln Mfg Co	100	...
Merchants Mfg Co	135	...
Narragansett Mills	125	...
Osborn Mills	95	105
Parker Mills com	..	48
Parker Mills pf	..	100
Pilgrim Mills com	125	...
Pilgrim Mills pf	100	...
Pocasset Mfg Co	60	...
Sagamore Mfg Co	270	...
Seaconnet Mills	..	35
Shove Mills	80	...
Stafford Mills	..	105
Stevens Mfg Co	145	...
Tecumseh Mills	..	145
Union Cotton Mfg Co	150	...
Wampanoag Mills	90	...

CHICAGO

STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
155 Pub Svc pf	85⅝	84⅝	85½	+⅝
40 Am Shipbuildg	66½	65	66¼	—3
770 Armour & Co pf	75	74	74½	—½
691 do Del pf	88½	87	87½	+1
54 Armour Leath	7½	7½	7½	
870 Bass Alem	33½	32	32	—⅝
50 Beaver Bd ctfs	3	3	3	
3510 Boone W Mill	27½	24	24	—3½
30 Booth Fisheries	5¼	5¼	5¼	
50 do pf	30	30	30	
1430 Borg & Beck	28	25	25½	
50 Bunte Bros	8	8	8	
175 Bridgeport M	13⅝	13½	13½	
30 Bucyrus pf	105	105	105	+3
180 Cent Ill P S p	87	85	87	+⅝
375 Chi C&C Rys pf	4½	4½	4½	
2768 Chi El Rys pf	⅞	½	⅝	
20 Chi Motor C	131⅜	131⅜	131⅜	+¼
35 do pf	88	87⅝	87⅝	—¼
50 Chi Rys Ser 2	1	1	1	
20 Chi T & T	280	280	280	—5
878 Com Edison	128	127	128	
35 Consumers Co	5½	5½	5½	+⅝
1905 Contl Motors	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
108 Crane Co pf	109½	108½	109	—1
145 Cudahy	55	55	55	
125 Deere & Co pf	63¼	62	62	
235 Diamond M	110½	110	110	
2245 Eddy Paper	34⅝	33	33	—1¼
100 Earl Motors	½	½	½	+⅛
150 do ctfs	⅛	⅛	⅛	
675 Eaton Axle	27	25⅝	25⅝	—⅝
135 Fair Store pf	101⅜	101¼	101⅜	
15 Gt Lakes Dred	80	80	80	—1½
230 Gill Mfg	20⅞	19	19	—2
105 H W Gossard	28	27	27	—½
200 Hurley Mot	43½	43	43½	
425 Hayes Wheel	35⅝	34	34	—1
182 Hibbard Spen	65½	65	65	
75 Hol-St L Sug	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
997 Hupp Mot	20⅝	18½	18½	—1⅝
745 Hydrox Corp	21	18⅝	19½	—1
625 Illinois Brick	75½	75	75½	
635 Inland Steel	34	33½	33½	+⅝
20 Ill Nor Util pf	85	85	85	—½
2840 Int Lamp	12⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—3⅝
2870 Libby-McN	6¼	5½	6¼	+½
20 Lindsay Light	3	3	3	—½
50 Lyon & H'ly pf	96	96	96	
1390 Mid West Util	45½	44⅝	44⅝	—1⅛
470 do pf	85	83	83	—2
492 do pr pf	98	96	97½	—½
50 Murray Mfg	18	18	18	
4145 Mont Ward	20⅞	19¼	19½	—1½
127 do pf	109⅝	109¼	109½	—¼
10 do Class A	98	98	98	—½
370 Nat Leather	4	3⅝	3⅞	+¼
1430 McCord Rad	32½	28	28	—4½
365 McQuay Norris	20	18	18	—2
43 *Kellogg Sw	43	42	43	+1
1000 Pick & Co	19⅝	18	18	—1⅝
60 Pub Service	101	100	100½	
60 do pf	92	91½	92	
185 do no par	100¼	100	100¼	
111 Quaker Oats	99	98½	98½	—1½
1062 Reo Motor	16⅞	16½	16½	—¼
615 Standard Gas	27	26	26	—1
500 do pf	48½	48	48½	
65845 Stewart-Warner	94¼	84½	85¼	—8⅝
894 Swift & Co	102	101	101½	—½
3280 Swift Intl	19	18	18¼	—⅝
455 T'mpson (JR)	46½	46	46	
6775 Un Car & Car	56⅝	53	53½	—3⅝
350 Un Iron Wks	6	5	5	—1
245 Un Light & R	140	135	139⅝	—1
221 do 6% pf	79½	78	79	—½
140 do 7% pf	89½	88	89½	
100 Un Paper Brd	14½	14½	14½	
105 U S Gypsum	56	56	56	
125 Wanner Mal	20	20	20	
820 Wahl	45	44	44½	—½
900 West'n Knitt'g	3½	3	3½	+½
500 Wolff Mfg	17½	16⅝	16⅝	—1⅛
385 Yellow Mfg B	247	240	243	+3
2455 Yellow Taxi	92½	90	90½	—2

*Ex-dividend.

BONDS	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
$5000 Ch C & C Ry 5s	55	55	55	
3000 Chi Rys 1st 5s	78½	78¼	78½	
2000 Com Ed 1st 5s	98	98	98	
2000 So S Elev 4½s	92	92	92	

PHILADELPHIA

STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Last	Net chge
873 Am Elec Pw	21	20½	20⅝	—¼
192 do pf	72	69	69	—2
3867 Am Stores	23	22¼	22¼	—⅝
570 Congoleum	215	211	211½	—2½
200 Elec Stor Bat	57⅛	54⅝	54⅝	—3⅜
340 Gen Refrac	50⅝	50	50	—⅝
515 Lake Sup	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	—⅝
380 Leh Nav	70	67	67	
30 Leh Val	61½	59¼	59¼	—2⅜
115 Phil Co cum pf	43¼	43	43	
3647 Phil El	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	—⅜
320 do pf	31	30	30¼	—⅛
40 do rcps fl pd	30	30	30	
2251 Pa R R	44⅝	43⅝	43⅝	—⅛
2420 Phil Rap Tran	32⅝	32	32¼	+⅛
2535 Un Gas Imp	51⅛	49⅛	49⅛	—1⅛
170 do pf	55⅝	55⅜	55½	—⅛
230 U S Steel	92	89	89	
305 Union Trac	38	37½	37½	—½
BONDS				
$9000 Am G & El 5s	90	84	90	+8
1000 At C R R 5½s	100	100	100	
24500 Elec & P 4s	64	64	64	—1
1000 Gen Refrac 6s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	
4000 Key Tel 5s	75½	75	75	
2000 Leh V Tr Ref 5s	76	76	76	
2000 Mar St El 4s	84¼	83½	84¼	
55200 Phil El 1st 5s	100¼	98¼	100¼	+1⅝
27000 do 5½s	101⅝	100⅝	101⅜	—1
15000 do 6s	105¼	104½	104⅝	—⅝
2000 Phil Co Cons 5s	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	—⅛
1000 Un Ry Inv 5s	92	92	92	—1

MARK'S VALUE SINKS

LONDON, July 30—After showing a slight improvement at the opening of the exchange here today, the German mark reached a new record low level, falling to 5,800,000 to the pound sterling.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS LESS

July customs collections at the port of New York totaled $22,901,350, a decrease of $2,491,654 from June. The total for July, 1922, was $21,443,606.

MONTREAL

STOCKS

Sales—	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
235 Abitibi Paper	60	58⅝	58⅝	—1⅛
60 Asbestos Corp	53	52	53	+1⅛
401 Bell Tel	122⅝	122½	122½	
1661 Brasilian Tr	48	47	47½	—⅛
841 B E Steel	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+2⅛
755 do 2d pf	20½	20	20	
1782 Brompton Pap	40	38¼	39	—⅛
140 Can Car	27	27	27	
210 do pf	78	77¼	77¼	—½
40 Can Cement	81	81	81	+2½
152 Can Converters	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	+1⅛
180 Can Cottons	112	111	111	+4
190 Can Stmships	15	14½	15	+1½
213 do pf	49½	48	48½	+½
312 Cons Smelters	27⅛	25	27⅛	+2
140 Detroit United	71	71	71	—½
119 Dom Canners	28½	28½	28½	—½
65 Dom Glass	92½	91½	91½	—½
621 Dom Textile	66	64⅝	64⅝	—3⅛
510 Laurentide Pap	95	93	93	—2
80 Mackay Cos	112	112	112	+2½
682 Mont Power	120	119½	119½	—½
100 Penmans Ltd	143½	143½	143½	+½
115 Price Bros	43½	43	43	
1697 Quebec Ry	22	17⅞	17⅞	—4⅝
122 Shawinigan P	116	115¼	115½	—⅝
87 Smith Paper	70	69	70	+2
835 Spanish River	88¼	84⅝	85	—3⅝
930 do pf	99⅞	96	96	—2½
198 Steel of Can	70⅝	69	69	—1
371 Twin City R T	72	70½	70½	—1⅛
40 Waygamack	47½	47½	47½	
BANKS				
20 Commerce	197	194¼	194¼	
17 Royal	220¼	220½	220½	—½
54 Nova Scotia	260	259⅝	259⅝	—⅜
73 Union	118¼	118	118¼	+1⅛
BONDS				
$3600 War Ln '25	100.60	100.50	100.50	—.15
35200 do '31	101.60	101.50	101.50	—.10
19100 do '37	102.80	102.55	102.55	—.05
37100 Vict Ln '23	100.60	100.35	100.40	
15400 do '24	100.90	100.45	100.45	—.30
24800 do '27	103.38	103.10	103.10	
41150 do '33	105.50	105.30	105.30	—.20
108200 do '34	103.50	103.00	103.00	—.30
35320 do '37	107.85	107.70	107.70	—.10
5450 do '32	102.55	102.55	102.55	—.35
7200 Mont Tr debs	81	80⅝	80½	—½
37500 Quebec Ry	81	80½	80½	

PITTSBURGH

STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
50 Am Vit Prod	6½	6½	6½	—½
115 A W G Mach	85⅝	85	85	—⅞
25 do pf	90½	90	90	—⅞
2195 Ark Nat Gas	7¼	6½	6½	—⅝
10 Bk of Pgh N A	135	135	135	+3
25 Comwlth Tr	165	165	165	
260 Fireproofing	6½	6½	6½	
225 do pf	16½	16	16	—½
290 J & L Stl pf	109½	109½	109½	+1
550 Lone Star Gas	25	24⅝	23⅝	—¼
410 Mfrs L & H	52⅝	51½	52	
3500 Mt Shasta	.11	.10	.11	
430 Ohio Fuel Oil	13½	12	12	—1
613 Ohio Fuel Sup	31⅞	31⅛	31¼	—¼
460 Oklahoma Gas	20	19⅝	19⅞	
50 Pitts Coal	98½	98½	98½	—½
115 Pitts Oil & Gas	7	7	7	
115 Pitts Pl Glass	193	187	192	+7
1255 Salt Crk C Oil	8½	8	8	—⅝
276 Stan Sani	78	77½	78	+2
230 Union N G Cp	27½	27	27	—⅝
240 U S Glass	27	27	27	+1
678 W P Rys pf	83⅝	83	83	
278 West Airbrake	84¼	82	83	—1½
130 West Elec	57	56⅝	56⅝	—¼
BONDS				
$1500 W P Rys 5s	90	90	90	—2½

DETROIT

STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Last	Net chge
362 Artic Ice C	12⅝	12½	12½	—⅝
100 Auto Body	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
100 Charcoal Iron A	1	1	1	
835 Columbia Mot	1⅝	1½	1⅝	—⅛
6265 Contl Motors	8⅛	7⅝	7⅞	—½
50 Det Creamery	20	19⅝	20	+⅝
321 Detroit Edison	103¼	102	103	+⅜
1240 Edmund & J	35	34¾	34⅞	
50 Federal Truck	23	23	23	—5
48 Ford Mot Can	425	421	423	
190 Gen Necessities	8	8	8	—⅛
12000 Gladys Belle O	9	9	9	
1000 do pf	25	24	25	+4
130 Hayes Mfg	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	—1⅝
300 Mich Sug	5½	5	5	
100 do pf	8	8	8	—⅛
167 Miles-Det Thea	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+1⅛
365 Motor Prod	108	103	108	+10
125 Motor Wheel	10¼	10	10¼	+⅝
735 Murry Mfg	19	18	19	+1
200 Noble Oil pf	42	42	42	—1
2420 Packard Mot	13¼	12½	13½	—⅝
199 do pf	92⅝	91½	92⅝	—⅛
5169 Paige-Det Mot	21½	19½	19⅞	—⅝
2968 Reo Motors	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
350 River Raisin P	9½	9¼	9¼	+⅜
600 Scotten-Dillon	31½	31¼	31½	
1850 Tim-Det Axles	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅝
808 Union Mortg pf	4¼	3⅞	4	—⅛
100 Wolverine-P C	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛

BALTIMORE

STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
275 Arundel Corp	44½	44¼	44¼	+⅛
50 Com Credit	70	69	70	+⅛
283 Com Credit pf	25½	25	25	
54 Com Cred pf B	26¼	26	26¼	
268 Con Power	108	106½	106½	—2¼
15 Con Pw 7% pf	104	103⅝	103⅝	—⅛
83 C&C Tel pf	109½	109⅝	109⅝	—⅛
56 Fid & Dep	82⅝	82½	82½	—½
132 Md Casualty	85	84⅝	85	
60 Merchants NBk	22	22	22	—½
47 Mt Vernon M	11	11	11	
52 N Amster Cas	38	37½	37½	—¼
113 US F & G	155	155	155	
60 United Rys	16½	16½	16½	—½
132 Pa W&P Co	101	101	101	
BONDS				
$5000 Elk Horn	97¼	97	97¼	
4000 United R 6s'49	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	
11000 United R inc 4s	52	51½	51½	—½
7000 W B&A 5s	71½	70½	70½	—2¼
4000 Con G E L&P	92	91⅝	91⅝	+¼

SAN FRANCISCO

STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
5 Amalgamtd O	120	120	120	—1
165 Associated Oil	110	109⅛	108¾	—2⅜
25 Bnk Italy Corp	124	123	123	—1
2900 Cal Copper	1.75	1.60	1.60	+.10
570 Cal Packing	80	78⅝	79	—⅝
350 Cal Pet	21¼	19¼	19¼	
4000 Consol Mutual	.30	.28	.28	—.01
155 East Bay A	86½	85	85	—1½
290 East Bay B	75½	73	75¼	+2¼
5470 Federal Tel	7⅜	6¼	6⅝	—⅜
2930 Gen Pet	32½	30	30	—2½
60 do pf	24	24	24	
104 Gt West Pur pf	97⅝	97	97⅝	+1⅝
15 Haiku Fruit	27	27	27	+⅝
30 Hawaiian&Coml	44	43¾	44	+1
490 Hwn Pineapple	60	58	60	+2
160 Hawaiian Sug	33	31½	33	+1½
2700 Honolulu Cons	2.05	2.02½	2.05	—.02½
30 Honolulu Pl	49½	49½	49½	+½
5 Hutch Sug Pl	14	14	14	+1
360 Key Sys pr pf	75	74⅝	74⅝	+⅛
80 do 2d pf	25	25	25	
18100 No Am Oil	1.20	1.15	1.15	
435 Nor West El	22	21	22	+1
25 Olaa Sugar	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
425 Paauhau	11	11	11	
482 Pac Gas & El	78½	76	76	—2½
310 do	91½	91	91½	+½
41 Pac Light	200	195	200	+10
5 do	80	80	80	
1580 Pac Oil	34	32½	32½	—1⅝
50 do pf	93	92½	92½	—1
36 Pac Tel	85	85	85	+5
350 Paraffine	45	44½	45	+⅛
85 do pf	38½	38½	38½	+⅛
1335 Shell Union	16⅝	15¼	15⅝	—⅝
80 Spring Valley	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	
5841 Stand O of Cal	51½	47⅞	48	—3⅛
670 Transcontl	7	6	6	—1
460 Union Assoc	44⅛	42½	42½	—2
237 Union Oil Cal	103½	99⅛	99⅛	—2⅝
290 Union Sug	23½	23	23⅛	—⅜
76 Western Pac	17⅝	17½	17½	—1
306 do pf	59⅛	55⅛	55⅛	—4⅝
BONDS				
$3500 Am Factors 7s	103½	103	103	
2000 Cal G&E unif 5s	96⅛	96	96	—¼
4000 Cal Ha Sug 7s	105¼	104½	105¼	+⅛
1000 East Bay 5s	98½	98½	98½	
5000 Gen Pet 6s '28	96	96	96	+½
1000 Gt West Pwr	108½	108½	108½	
24000 Key Route Gr 1	90⅞	90	90⅞	+1
17000 do Gr 2	73	72½	72½	—½
69000 do Gr 3	57½	57	57½	—½
28500 Miller & Lux 7s	103½	103	103¼	+⅜
1000 Natomas 6s	52	52	52	+1½
1000 No Cal Ry 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼	
37000 N Cal Pw cns5s	95½	95	95½	+¼
5000 Oaklnd Trns 6s	101¼	101	101¼	+1¼
2000 Orpheum 6s	97	97	97	+⅜
16000 Pac Gas&El 5s	91	90½	91	
3000 do 6s	103	102⅞	102⅞	+⅜
2000 do 7s	107⅝	107½	107⅝	+⅜
22000 Pac Tel 5s	96½	96½	96½	
11000 Pac Tel ref 5s	91½	91⅛	91⅛	+¼
14500 Parafne 7½s'42	104½	104	104¼	+⅜
2000 Sac El G&Ry 5s	97½	97½	97½	
1000 S J Lt & Pwr 5s	94	94	94	—1½
1000 do 6s	101	101	101	
1000 do 6s C	98½	98½	98½	+¼
2000 S P Branch 6s	108½	108½	108½	+½
13500 Sperry Flour 6s	95¼	94	94	—⅜
1000 Union Oil 5s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	+⅛
9000 do 6s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	+⅛
30000 Western Pac 5s	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	—⅛

CINCINNATI

STOCKS

Sales—	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
390 Am Rolling M	30	28	29⅝	—⅛
292 do pf	97½	97	97	—½
20 Am Laundry M	29½	29½	29½	+½
5 do pf	115	115	115	+½
159 Cinti Gas	81⅝	81½	81½	—⅛
240 Cinti Street	31⅛	29⅞	30	—⅜
43 Cinti Tel	71	70⅝	70⅝	+¼
1 Churngold	45	45	45	
50 Cooper "A"	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—¼
3 C N & C	73	73	73	
2 do pf	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	
12 Cinti Stockyds	128	127	128	—2
3 Citizens Natl	197½	197½	197½	+1½
3 J Douglas pf	105	105	105	—⅛
20 Baldwin 8% pf	102½	102½	102½	—⅛
10 Early & Daniel	35¼	35	35¼	+1¼
20 Fifth-T B U	248	248	248	+2½
8 First Natl	213½	213	213	
165 French-Bauer	23	21	23	+2
100 Fleischmann	43	43	43	—3
3 do pf	112	112	112	
456 Gibson Art	30	29¼	30	+1
4 Gruen W pf	101	101	101	—⅝
20 Kroger Groc	38½	38½	38½	
7 do new pf	109½	109½	109½	
94 Procter & G	132½	131½	131½	
40 do 6% pf	107	106⅞	107	
3 do 8% pf	158	158	158	—3
10 U S Can	43	43	43	
214 U S Playing C	93	92⅝	92⅝	—¼
8 U S Printing	60	60	60	

SALT LAKE CITY

STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
900 Keystone	.50	.48	.50	
4195 Silv K'g Coal	2.50	2.40	2.42½	+.05
100 Cardiff	.58	.58	.58	+.02
4700 Colum Rexall	.44	.43	.43	+.03
200 Park Utah	3.10	3.10	3.10	—.10
1950 Walker	4.00	3.00¾	3.00¾	+⅝
350 Tintic Stand	2.97½	2.95	2.95	+2.05

INVESTORS IN L. R. STEEL MAY GET LITTLE BACK

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 30 (Special)—Reports of the receivers of the L. R. Steel Companies, filed in the United States District Court here late Saturday, indicate the net assets of these firms are less than $3,000,000. The gross assets are estimated at $8,000,000, and the liabilities at $5,000,000. In addition, the receivers and attorneys have submitted claims of $250,000 or more.

As the total amount of stock sold in the various Steel enterprises is estimated at more than $26,000,000, it is becoming more and more apparent that stockholders are unlikely to obtain any substantial return from their original investments. Even if all the net assets could be capitalized at their estimated value, it is pointed out, stockholders would receive only 10 per cent of their original investment, if the Steel companies' activities should be terminated now.

Whether the stockholders' equity can be increased by continuing operation of the properties is a matter on which the receivers' report does not touch.

When the properties were turned over to the receivers in March, this year, the assets were estimated to be worth $16,000,000. The estimate of the receivers cuts this value in half. The report says book and intangible values have now been eliminated from estimates of the different companies.

Two-thirds of the gross assets are to the credit of those units of the Steel chain of enterprises against which bankruptcy proceedings have been brought, the report says.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

June:	1923	Increase
Oper revenue	$64,387,849	$13,508,043
Net oper income	7,938,580	2,266,098
Jan. 1 to June 30:		
Oper revenue	356,130,371	59,082,728
Net oper income	41,486,060	*279,071

*Decrease.

PITTSBURGH & WEST VIRGINIA

June:	1923	1922
Oper revenue	$310,230	$228,655
Oper income	100,091	67,486
Net income	*121,439	90,789
Jan. 1 to June 30:		
Oper revenue	1,816,940	1,392,724
Oper income	698,998	380,918
Net income	1,317,975	524,399

WHEAT MARKET HAS A FIRMER TENDENCY TODAY

CHICAGO, July 30—Despite big receipts here, 1535 cars, wheat showed an upward tendency in price today during the early dealings. An unexpected advance in quotations at Liverpool was largely responsible and there were reports that the late wheat in Canada would be badly damaged by rust and blight.

The opening, which varied from unchanged figures to 1⅛c higher, with September 96@96¼c and December 99⅝c@$1.00¼, was followed by a moderate general advance and then something of a reaction.

Corn, after opening ⅝c off to ⅝c higher, September 77⅛c@77¼c, sagged a little and then recovered.

Oats started at ⅞c decline to a shade advance, September 34⅝@34⅞c, and continued easy.

Declines in hogs weakened provisions.

OIL STOCKS HUGE

During June stocks of crude oil increased 10,494,000 barrels, the total pipe line and tank farm stock being 283,651,000, against 273,571,000 at the end of May. In addition there were more than 31,510,000 barrels stored at refineries. Stocks were sufficient for 157 days' current consumption.

STREET ROAD'S PROFIT

ST. PAUL, July 28—The Minneapolis Street Railway Company made a net profit for the quarter ended June 30, last, of $302,332.

MINERS' WAGES TO GO UP

BRUSSELS, July 30—The wages of Belgian miners are to be increased 5 per cent Aug. 1.

WILD & STEVENS, INC.
PRINTERS' ROLLERS
5 Purchase Street, Boston 9, Mass.

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
18 OLIVER ST.
BOSTON
FIRE
LIABILITY
AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY AND
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE
AT LOWEST RATES.
Business Established 1868

GEARY, MEIGS & CO. STOCKS AND BONDS
California-Commercial Union Bldg.
Tel. Garfield 8450 SAN FRANCISCO
Members San Francisco Stock Exchange

The New Law

Deposits in our Savings Department are free from State Income Tax.

Not limited to Two Thousand Dollars or any other amount.

Exchange Trust Company

A Twenty Million Dollar Bank

1 Court St. 124 Boylston St.
BOSTON
Member Federal Reserve System

Mail the Coupon

IT WILL bring you the story of a bond with a happy ending—every dollar of interest guaranteed semi-annually and every dollar of principal guaranteed to maturity.

The PRUDENCE COMPANY INC.
NEW YORK 31 NASSAU ST. BROOKLYN 162 REMSEN ST.

TEAR OUT

The Prudence Co., Inc.
31 Nassau St., N.Y.C. B.404

Gentlemen: Without obligation on my part please send booklet "Building an Income with Guaranteed Bonds."

NAME

ADDRESS

Service by Mail

though

Miles from State Street

Lee, Higginson & Co.
Established 1848
44, State Street, Boston
New York Chicago
Higginson & Co.
80, Lombard Street, London, E. C., 3

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

8 TESTS That Prove the Safety of Every Investment YOURS-FREE

AT last there is available to every investor, whether large or small, a concise, scientific guide to making investments that may be relied upon to ensure the maximum of safety. Eight specific tests may be given to prove the safety of every investment. Unless an investment will pass every one of these 8 tests it is lacking in some element of safety. No person should invest money in any form of security without knowing and applying these eight tests.

Over a period of 38 years, George M. Forman and Company have handled the investments of thousands of individuals without the loss of a single dollar to any customer—this record could have been made only by the application of these tests to every investment. In a booklet, "How to Select Safe Bonds," you will find exactly what these 8 tests are and much additional information of interest in connection with your investments. You will find how you can still get an attractive yield with safety in the face of declining interest rates.

Mail Coupon for Book

Fill out and mail the coupon at once for this interesting booklet. There is no obligation. It will not only show you how to test every investment for safety, but will also give you information that will enable you to secure, with maximum safety, a larger income from your investment. Mail Coupon now.

GEORGE M. FORMAN & CO.
105 W. MONROE ST. CHICAGO
38 Years Without Loss to a Customer

GEORGE M. FORMAN & CO.
Dept. 397-H. 105 Monroe St.
Chicago, Illinois.

Please mail me without cost or obligation a copy of your booklet "How to Select Safe Bonds." No solicitor is to call on me.

Name

Address

City State

EDUCATIONAL

Literate Bengali Women a Factor in the Advance of Their People

London, England
Special Correspondence

IT IS impossible to mix with Bengali women and not become interested in educational questions. Hindu mothers have always been keenly alive to the importance of the early training of their daughters, though it is certainly something of an innovation to teach Hindu girls to read and write.

The old-fashioned mother considered that a thorough knowledge of cookery, household management and mothercraft was the sound education for her daughters and daughters-in-law. Just how it has become customary for most middle-class Hindu girls to acquire the arts of reading and writing it is a little difficult to say. Most of the literate mothers of this generation ascribe their superior education to missionary influence. Some have attended missionary schools in childhood, others have been taught at home by house-to-house missionary visitors. Others again have persuaded good-natured brothers to teach them. There are even valiant females who have wrested the much-desired knowledge from their husbands.

Can Write Letters

Whatever the means, quite a considerable proportion of the women and girls of the Hindu middle classes in Bengal can read and write sufficiently to conduct a simple correspondence. Many can enjoy reading, and there is an abundance of fascinating Bengali fiction, to say nothing of more solid reading. Nor is there a lack of Bengali periodicals. There are daily newspapers, weekly and monthly magazines, some of them very good indeed, all of them marvelously cheap. Among Hindu housewives reading is still regarded purely as a recreation to be indulged in only when every possible domestic task has been accomplished, but the influence of the literate mother on her children is unmistakable.

It is no less delightful in Bengal than in Western countries to possess a mother who can read aloud, who can repeat in simple language the stories read in the newer magazines for the benefit of the tinies and recommend books likely to interest her elder children. Biographies and travels are the books most likely to meet with her approval. It is not considered desirable that schoolboys should spend time on mere fiction; reading should be on serious subjects. Nowadays the literacy of girls confers a certain distinction on their families, but household duties come first, and reading counts as a privilege and recreation.

Western Enterprise

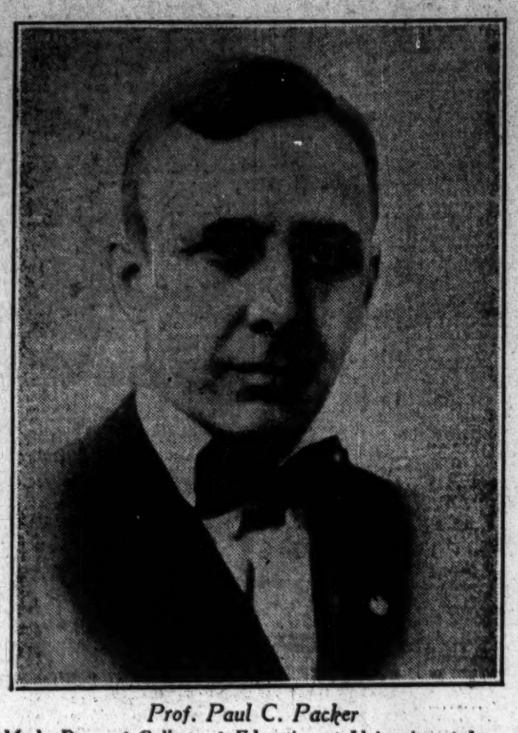
Conversation with these literate ladies of Hindu families certainly confirms the impression that such female education as Bengal can boast is largely due to missionary, and therefore Western, enterprise. But missionary schools and teachers are no longer the sole sources of female education in Bengal. They are still very valuable as supplying a considerable proportion of training colleges and hostels for teachers and in directing a large number of girls' schools, but institutions under purely Indian control are springing up.

The number of educated women in the several communities is increasing every year. It is impossible to attend one of the great gatherings of educated Indian women which a prize-giving, a musical or even a purely social function attracts, and fail to be impressed by the meetings of old school fellows and college friends, most of them graduates, many members of the professions. Among the Brahmo Samaj, the most advanced of all the Indian communities, it would appear to be unusual for a girl not to boast a degree, and distinctly peculiar for her not to have matriculated. These Indian ladies are as graceful in manner as in dress. It is constantly remarked by Western women, privileged to meet them, that they are much more at ease in European society and in English conversation than are their more westernized fathers and brothers. The modern Bengali is often shy with Europeans, while his educated women-folk are dignified and composed. Great is the pride of the men-folk in their cultured wives and daughters!

It is well known in educational circles that the girls' schools already have the advantage over the boys' in the matter of trained teachers. Trained teachers in the boys' schools are few and far between. Headmasters fight shy of those few, believing them to be impatient of direction. In the girls' schools, the untrained teacher is the exception. The average male teacher, trained or untrained, is apt to be half-hearted, fearful of doing too much. The woman teacher is hard-working, keen, conscientious. She takes a pride in her work; more, she has a joy in her work which seems impossible for the male teacher. Several reasons may be given for this superiority of the woman over the man teacher. Women teachers are of necessity drawn from the Christian and Brahmo communities, and in a much smaller proportion from training colleges for Hindu widows. All these women may be said to have achieved in some degree emancipation.

The higher education of women is still comparatively new, a privilege rather than a right. Trained women teachers are the pick of a privileged class. Again, teaching is their chosen profession, not, as with the men, a temporary refuge from unemployment or a means of obtaining funds to qualify for some other profession. Above all, Hindu women have always been the recognized trainers of girls, if not in book learning, in household arts and sciences, in tradition and mythology.

Today, the Indian woman gives as her reason for pushing on the higher education of women, her anxiety to supervise the education of both sons and daughters. Unlike her Western sister, she rarely or never mentions her ambition to be "a companion to her husband." Her aim is wider, and goes beyond while it includes her own family. She intends to be a very real factor in the advance of her people and country, and there is no doubt that woman is already a power in Bengal. Indeed it is impossible to avoid the idea that when India attains to independent government women will take a prominent part.



Prof. Paul C. Packer
Made Dean of College of Education at University of Iowa

Expert Educational Surveyor as Dean of College

Iowa City, Ia.
Special Correspondence

PEOPLE are so accustomed to great enterprises that the rank and file have scarcely given a thought to one of the most amazing movements of our modern day—the enlargement of public school systems to meet the needs of mighty cities. The average resident of any great center of 1,000,000 inhabitants would scarcely be able to read intelligently the publications that issue from the office of the school superintendent. But with budgets that would provide ample revenue for some of the independent states of the world, with bonding systems that would have staggered the early congresses of the United States, and with problems of supervision that call for executives capable of managing vast affairs of state, our most intelligent citizens can scarcely call the name of anyone to whom credit should go for the creation of these great institutions. It has all been done without flourish of trumpets, and so many have contributed to its development that we have scarcely been aware of the fact that men of rare genius have been feeding this growing plant with their own best life.

One of these contributors to the development of the system, Prof. Paul C. Packer, has recently been called to the University of Iowa as dean of the college of education. When invited to Detroit in 1918 to become acting director of educational research for a year 13,000 children were on half-day sessions and more than 60 per cent were inadequately housed. The next year conditions were even worse. With a view to correcting these evils, Professor Packer was made an assistant superintendent when his year was up and was put in charge of the elementary schools, the building program, and administrative research. He at once launched upon the task of getting the facts upon which a sane system could be established. A survey suggesting the trend of growth gave a basis for the location of the schools. Then a plan was devised for caring for the present needs by a standardized type of building which could be enlarged to meet the needs of a growing city, providing well-lighted, well-ventilated rooms regardless of the number of units added, and at the same time preserve the architectural beauty of the whole. The classroom area, corridors and the like were all standardized. The plan for location provided that each school serve a radius of half a mile, and that, so far as possible, there should be no less than 20 rooms of 40 pupils each for reasons of economy. Then an overhauling of the high school buildings began. It was found that they were running only to 47 per cent capacity. By abandoning the study hall system for the home room type, the congestion was overcome and at a cost of $40,000 results were obtained in one school from remodeling and utilizing space that would have cost $180,000 had the same number of pupils been housed on the order of the old.

His Part—Educational Designing

In this work, Professor Packer did not usurp the functions of an architect. His part consisted in educational designing, in specifying the floor space required by each pupil, the number of windows required for sufficient light, the utilization of every inch of space and the like. With these specifications standardized the architect might change without affecting the uniformity of the results. With such a plan, Professor Packer was put in complete charge of a budget of $30,000,000, of which $18,000,000 was for building. For the first time in its history, Detroit had a system that fitted the school to the child instead of adjusting the child to the school.

But Professor Packer's contribution to a school-building program did not end with Detroit. He made a survey at Cleveland Heights, and when Prof. A. S. Whitney, dean of the school of education at the University of Michigan, was called upon to make a survey of the city school system of Flint, Mich., he chose the Detroit educator for his first assistant. Of this work Professor Whitney writes: "Mr. Packer was especially assigned the problems having to do with the proposed building program. He made a very careful, painstaking and scientific study of these problems, and wrote a report that in my judgment has been unsurpassed by any survey. The board of education at Flint are now following the plans formulated by him, and doubtless will continue to do so for a number of years. It was a scholarly and scientific piece of work."

His Plan of Administration

Professor Packer rendered a service no less unworthy as head of the department of administrative research. His plan of administration for the elementary schools provided for a district principal as a link between him and the principal. By making this new official responsible for his own school as well as for others, he succeeded in definitely fixing responsibility and preventing the formalism that has attended the establishment of the district superintendency in great cities. Hand in hand with the department of administration worked the department of instruction. Under the assistant superintendent, who had this in his care, there was a supervisory board. But instead of operating directly with the teachers, the plans they formulated went to the assistant superintendent of administration, then to the district principal, then to the principals of the schools.

If a plan devised by the department of instruction failed to work in most of the schools, it was sent back for rejection or correction. If it was generally successful, then the responsibility for the failure in the few places was laid at the door of the department of administration. But the teachers and principals were free to consult the members of the advisory council at will for advice about their work, thus retaining the helpful features of their office and at the same time centering responsibility for administration in the administrative officers, and for matters of instruction in the heads of instruction. A specialist was now at the head of every kind of work throughout the system—instruction, administration, building and research. The head of the schools was relieved of much of the burdensome detail that had gone with his position, the work being turned over to specialists, each of whom was directly responsible for the phase assigned him. It was a real forward stride in the efficiency of the system.

These were but two features of Mr. Packer's significant contribution to the work of public school education. It will not be long until they will be incorporated into the system and few will remember who led the way to them by hard and patient toil. Against that day we shall remember for a moment the name of one of these toilers for a great cause who served his generation well in an hour when a city of almost unprecedented rate of growth hurled its gauntlet at the feet of its teachers and found its challenge accepted.

Decided Action Reinstates Latin and Greek in France

Paris, France
Special Correspondence

FOR nearly two years the battle has been raging around the "humanités." A year ago, the Chamber endlessly discussed the reform of secondary education. The debate remained inconclusive. The discourse of M. Georges Leygues, who abolished Latin and Greek when he was Minister of Public Instruction in 1902, was interrupted by the parliamentary holidays, and M. Léon Bérard, the present Minister of Public Instruction, who wants the re-establishment of Latin and Greek in the lycées, lost his opportunity to answer his interpellators.

The debate having been suspended, M. Léon Bérard at the beginning of last January demanded its reinscription on the order of the day. But priority was accorded to other pressing questions. M. Léon Bérard, pushed by the necessity of acting without delay if the reform was to be applied in time for the reopening of classes in October, has promulgated a decree which has been signed by the President of the Republic. This decree throws down all the 1902 régime; it unifies the studies from the sixth form to the second, and in the second form only can the pupils choose between the classical education and the modern education.

This measure stirred the parliamentarians. M. Léon Bérard is more or less accused of "playing Mussolini." Neither Chamber nor Senate would accept that secondary education should be transformed by a mere ministerial decree. In fact, however, the Minister has a perfect right to issue a decree. Moreover M. Léon Bérard acted with all consideration for Chamber and Senate. His project of reform was discussed at length last year in the Chamber and M. Bérard asked nothing better than to see it discussed in the Senate.

The essence of the reform is the return, for all the élite educated in the lycées, to the classical "humanités," with Latin and Greek. There is a clear separation between the classical teaching of the lycées and the teaching of primary schools, superior and technical. It is a reaction against the attempt made in 1902 to create in the lycées, as against the teaching of the classical humanités, an education in the modern "humanités," without Greek or Latin.

A Program Bankrupt

The programs of 1902 are bankrupt. The humanities curtailed of Greek, or deprived of Latin with a premature option, and the confusion of secondary and "superior primary" studies—such are the causes of the failure of the 1902 "enseignement moderne."

The decree of 1902 established the equality of "sanctions" for teachings of unequal value. The Baccalauréat which "sanctions" the secondary studies and opens the doors to the Enseignement Supérieur of the universities was conferred with equal rights on the pupils of either A or B, or C or D sections. A was the section Latin and Greek; B, Latin and two living languages; C, Latin and sciences; D, sciences and languages. Under this régime the superior degree of Licence of Letters can be obtained without Greek or Latin, Latin being obligatory only for the candidates who were destined for the professorat. Section D permits entrance to all the faculties. As a set-off the pupils of section A are practically obliged to renounce scientific studies (the program of sciences being insufficient). The result of such a plan of studies was easily to be foreseen. The section D which opened the same doors without Latin was the most followed. The statistics of 1922 show that while D counts 3200 pupils, C has only 2733. Of the two literary sections, B, which dispenses with Greek, has 1381 pupils, while A has only 639.

These 639 pupils are the only real pupils of letters. It is among this infinitesimal number that the élite, indispensable to the letters, the professorat, law, diplomacy and other public functions, has to be recruited.

Benefit Sticks

It may be objected that a general culture need not be based on Greek and Latin or on Latin alone. M. Leygues very brilliantly explained that French literature and French civilization may be quite as educative as those of Rome and Athens. The French thirteenth century has an artistic efflorescence just as rich as that of the Pericles century. But these beautiful French Middle Ages have been practically cut out from the Leygues program of 1902. They are rapidly studied in the fifth form. What trace does it leave on a bachelier of whatever section he may belong? Latin and Greek are forgotten once the classes are over but the benefit from the training remains, just as geometry, which is still more quickly forgotten, gives a good method of reasoning. What is learnt in secondary education is not meant to serve an immediate utilitarian air. From a purely utilitarian point of view the primary education for general culture, and superior education for professional culture, are sufficient.

But these technicians, brought up apart from anything that is not directly practical, lack certain qualities, something undefinable which mark a man to be a "chief." Every day we hear outcries against the insufficiency of young littérateurs, young advocates, young engineers. Their incapacity is notorious. The big administrations have recourse to literary "agrégés" (a high university degree with Greek and Latin) to draft their reports. Lately a group of men who, in your youth, belonged to the Ecole des Mines, were so struck with the lowering of the general culture in their young collaborators, that they created an annual prize for the pupils of the Ecole des Mines who can prove their literary ability. The name of the laureats are published in a technical review and those young men may be sure of finding a better situation in a shorter time.

The great objection to this decree is that it will deprive the lycées of a great number of pupils—at least 25 per cent. But the Baccalauréat is not yet devoid of attention. And as it will not be obtained without Latin, there are many chances that the pupils of today will, like their elders, conform to the hardships of the classical teaching.

The bitterest objections come from the Left, because the Bérard decree practically shuts out the poorer classes which have begun their studies in the primary schools, without Latin. The system of scholarships will have to be revised. On the other hand, the decree may shut out all the valueless entities, and the rebels to classical culture; other schools are opened to them. It must be remembered that the secondary teaching has not been created for everybody—but for an élite!

The growing esteem in which Montreal is held as an American center of French culture and literature is illustrated by the fact that two-thirds of the 140 or more students registered at the McGill University French Summer School come from the United States. For the four weeks of the course, now just begun, the students will live in an exclusively French atmosphere. They will not hear, speak or read one word of English. All books and newspapers will be in French and the students will eat together in the main dining hall at the Royal Victoria College, where the cuisine will be French and all conversation will be in French, directed by an exclusively French staff. All entertainments will be in French, and tours to points of interest will be made with French guides.

SCHOOLS—United States

Miss Harker's School
Palo Alto, California
A SCHOOL IN THE COUNTRY FOR GIRLS
College Preparatory
Post-Graduate Course
Separate Building for Girls under 14 Years.
Catherine Harker, A.B. (Vassar), Sara D. Harker
Principals

August Enrollments Will Fit You for Fall Positions at Special Summer Rates
Brief and practical courses in Journalistic, Secretarial and Executive Training.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES
340 Madison Avenue, New York City
Vanderbilt 4039 V. M. WHEAT, Director

STANDARD
Secretarial school
A Boarding and Day School
Typewriter at Home FREE
843 California St. (Nob Hill)
Phone: KEARNY 312
San Francisco, Calif.

Brice Academy
CO-EDUCATIONAL
"A distinctive school where right thinking is valued."
Fall Term Opens Sept. 17
Sierra Madre
Los Angeles County, California

The Kenmore School
471 Commonwealth Avenue
BOSTON
Coeducational
Boarding and day departments
Telephone Kenmore 0457

Leland Powers School
of
The Spoken Word
Distinguished for the success of its graduates.
Special classes for professional and business men and women.
For catalog address
MANAGER
Upper Fenway, Boston, Mass.

SCHOOLS—United States

House in the Pines
NORTON, MASS.
A School for Girls. 30 Miles from Boston
College preparatory and finishing courses. Music, Art, Household Arts, Secretarial courses. Six buildings, 90 acres. Pine groves, athletic fields, horseback riding, swimming, gymnasium. The Hedges, a junior school for girls under 14. Address Miss Gertrude E. Cornish, Principal.

SOUTHERN SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES
Fourth Floor
United States National Bank Building
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
THOROUGH TRAINING IN ALL COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS
Private, Individual and Home-Study Instructions. Day Classes, 9:00 to 3:45. Evening Classes, 5:30 to 7:30. Main 2700.

CURTIS
A School for Young Boys
Forty-eight years given to training boys in self-discovery and self-development. Preparation for leading secondary schools. 80 acres. 6 buildings. In the Berkshire Hills, two hours from New York City. Wholesome, happy life for boys from 9 to 16 years of age. FREDERICK S. CURTIS, Principal. GERALD B. CURTIS, Assistant Principal.
BROOKFIELD CENTER, CONN.

WINNWOOD
Lake Grove, Long Island
CO-EDUCATIONAL
First Grade to College

National Kindergarten and Elementary College
Incorporated and Accredited
A Non-Profit Institution
Fine professional training; Strong cultural courses; Practical experience in teaching; High official rating.
Six dormitories; student body of 300; 37th year opens Sept. 10; 2- and 3-year diplomas; 4-year degree.
For catalog and book of views, address: Edna Dean Baker, President, Box 32, 2944 Michigan Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

SCHOOLS—United States

Mount Tamalpais Military Academy
34th Year, August 17th
San Rafael, California

VIRGINIA COLLEGE
Roanoke, Virginia
FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN
One of the leading Schools in the South. Modern buildings. Extensive campus. Located in the Valley of Virginia, famed for climate and beauty of scenery. Elective, Preparatory and College Courses. Music, Art, Expression, Home Economics, Secretarial Course, Athletics, under the direction of European and American instructors. Students from 33 States. Address MATTIE P. HARRIS, President, Box J.
MRS. GERTRUDE HARRIS BOATWRIGHT, Vice-Pres.

Washington, Conn. Litchfield County Box 153
Rock Gate
Country Home and School for Young Children
Summer and winter sessions
CHARLOTTE O'GIRR CLARKE

FAIRMONT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS 25TH YEAR
College Preparatory, 2-Year College Course, or 1-Year Special intensive training for examinations. Music, Art, Expression, Domestic Science, Business, Physical Training. Educational Resources of National Capital Utilized. Students from 45 States.
CAMP EGGEMOGGIN, MAINE
Same management opens June 30
Catalog and full information on request.
FAIRMONT SCHOOL, 2107-11 S St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

SCHOOLS—United States

Miss Hamlin's
Boarding and Day School for Girls
2232-34 Pacific Ave., 2119-21 Broadway
San Francisco, Calif.
Reopens Monday, Aug. 20, 1923
All Departments from High School to Primary and French School for Little Children.
Fully accredited.
SARAH D. HAMLIN, M. A. Tel. West 546.

BERKELEY HALL
JUNIOR SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN
Day school for girls and boys.
Boarding homes in connection.
Telephone 78427
2211 Fourth Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.

THE SARA SCROGGS SCHOOL
3945 Clay St., San Francisco
INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION AND GROUP WORK.
Kindergarten, Primary and Grammar Grades. Also Music, French and Rhythm, Athletics, Outdoor Activities.
ACCREDITED TO HIGH SCHOOLS
A limited number of boarding pupils will be taken. Special attention paid to little children.
Tel. Pacific 7079.

SCHOOLS—European

PAXTON PARK
St. Neots, Huntingdon
ENGLAND

A first-class School, situated in some 30 acres of beautiful park, pleasure grounds, woods, by River Ouse. Peculiarly adapted to give the advantages of a sound, practical education, from earliest ages to the University. Individual coaching where necessary. Special facilities afforded for development of outdoor interests and activities, carpentry and engineering. The environment is typical of what is best in English country life, enabling students (especially those from abroad) to acquire what they need of English life and manners.
HEAD MASTER—H. BOARDMAN, M. A. (Cantab).

When answering a School or Camp advertisement please mention the Monitor

SCHOOLS—European

CLEAR VIEW SCHOOL
264 South Norwood Hill, London, S. E. 25, England
First Class Education for Girls
Boarders & Day Scholars accepted.
FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE PRINCIPAL.
Tel. Sydenham 2688.

Challoner School
72, Queen's Gate, London, S. W. 7, England
For full particulars apply to the Principals, Miss Malin and Miss E. F. Hope-Wallace.

Switzerland—La Chataigneraie Coppet, near Geneva
New School for Boys from 7 to 18.
SPECIAL STUDY OF FRENCH.
Classics, Natural Sciences and Commercial Branches. Preparatory Classes. Stress laid on development of character. Splendid situation. Family life and care. Laboratory. Work Shop. All usual sports. American and English references, prospectus, etc. Apply to the PRINCIPAL:
Prof. et Mme. E. SCHWARTZ-BUTS.

MILDURA SCHOOL
Torquay—England
Progressive modern education—large highly qualified staff. Preparation for public examinations. Extensive playing fields. Bathing.
Boarders and Day Girls
Boys under 8
Entire charge taken when desired.

CAMPS

An excellent camp for girls has a few vacancies to fill for part season at exceptionally favorable rates. Young women can also be accommodated for two or more weeks. F. M. Gracey, Monmouth, Maine.

Camp Thorpe
PELICAN LAKE, WISCONSIN
Boys under 15. Non-sectarian. 3 to a cabin with councillor; overlooking stadium with 3 baseball fields, tennis courts, basketball courts, 100 yd. straitaway, altitude 1,800 ft., launches, manual training, nature study, hikes, boating and swimming. Supervised by Thorpe Academy.
Address Col. Wm. F. THORPE, Lake Forest, Illinois

Of the Utmost Importance
to the development of
Your Son's Ideals and Ethical Standards
are
The Friendships and Associations of His High School Years—
Constructive activity in a wholesome environment will cultivate desirable habits of thought and action. We believe that an active, alert thought and an active, vigorous body should develop together.
Applications now receivable.
The Principia School
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

BRYANT & STRATTON
COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
BOSTON
INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION GIVEN BY COMPETENT EXPERIENCED INSTRUCTORS
ACCOUNTING – BOOKKEEPING – BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION – STENOGRAPHY – SECRETARIAL DUTIES – COMMERCIAL TEACHING – CIVIL SERVICE
59th Year begins Sept. 4. Evening Session begins Sept. 24
LIMITED REGISTRATION—EARLY APPLICATION ADVISABLE
New Bulletin upon request
NO CANVASSERS OR SOLICITORS EMPLOYED
J. W. BLAISDELL, Prin., 334 Boylston St., Boston

Classified Advertisements

REAL ESTATE

CAPE COD

10-acre summer property, 700 ft. salt water frontage; fine bathing, fishing, abundance oysters, fish; small bungalow in pine grove, spring water, completely furnished; price $2500, terms; another nearly new nut brown bungalow, in famous sea captain's town, 5 rooms, hardwood floors, bath, heat, running water, etc.; ¼ acre fruits; pine shade; near beach and town; price $4500; homes and farms everywhere Cape Cod; also large list rentals; all prices. See CHAS. G. CLAPP COMPANY, opp. Harwichport post-office. Tel. 54-5. Boston office, 294 Washington St.

BEND, OREGON—160 acres irrigated; 160 a. water right; 6 miles out; 130 cultivated, 85 alfalfa; level; good soil; no rock; 6-rm. house, outbuildings; school half mile; road, phone, mail route through place; $8000, terms. MRS. MARY E. KNOTTS, 6111 43d Ave., S. E., Portland, Oregon. East 6617.

HINGHAM

Will sell my lot at seashore at a big reduction; 17c fare from Boston; boating, bathing, fishing; act quickly. Tel. Brighton 0188-M, or address L-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE—Apartment or bungalow sites by First Church of Christ, Scientist, Moline, Ill. Inquire KERNS & VERNON, 404 Peoples Bank Building, Moline, Ill.

SEATTLE—10 acres improved with 10-room modern house near Seattle and brick highway, at sacrifice; fruit, berries, wood, etc. R. Y. GOULD, Seattle, Wash. R. F. D. No. 3.

REAL ESTATE—Continued

BEAUTIFUL BERWYN

Chicago suburb; good transportation; 9-room bungalow; large shady lot; oak floors, trim; wonderful layout of rooms; built-in features, ironing board, breakfast porch, kitchen white enamel; 6 rooms and bath first floor, second floor three rooms, bath, finish white enamel and mahogany; large basement laundry tubs. F. S. DEAN, 3432 Harold Ave., Berwyn, Ill. Tel. Berwyn 815-M.

PORTLAND HEIGHTS, OREGON

New bungalow, large living room, two bedrooms, full bath, kitchen and breakfast nook, shades and electric fixtures; lovely view lot; street assessments paid; price $4750, terms. Owner R. A. CHAMBERS, 642 Caples St. C. C. car to Patton Rd., walk down to Caples St.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED PROPERTY

8-room house in best residence district; marine view, large grounds, flowers, fruit; electric heat; 2 fireplaces; garages; extra house rented on grounds; near Stadium High School. H. P. HAMPTON & Co., 1224 North G St., Tacoma, Wash.

SEATTLE, WASH.—For sale, acre and half, north end of city; beautiful location; $2000, easy terms; also large lot with 4-room dwelling, 10th Ave., N. E. Address C. BAILEY, 954 Park St., Alameda, Calif.

EDENSNEDE

Level fertile acres, part of Mohr Farms, near transportation Bridge project; 12 minutes from Hayward, Cal. Box 79, R. F. D. 2.

SEATTLE, WASH.—For sale, modern country home or chicken ranch on State Highway; 5 acres; 18 min. from P. O. H. B. GRAVES, 1717 4th Ave. No.

Absorbing Landing Shocks

THE necessary strength of an airplane structure depends largely on the force of the blow which has to be transmitted through the body and wings when the wheels strike the ground. That blow, in turn, is governed in part by the skill of the pilot and in part by the design of the landing gear, for no pilot, however skilled, could land without unpleasant impact on a rigid landing gear incorporating no device for shock absorption. Some of the early machines, to be sure, had no shock absorbers except their tires, and those were of small section and inefficient for the purpose, but the airplane of 1910 was expected to land only on a specially prepared surface.

The type of wheel and tire now used on airplanes, although it is not expected to absorb the entire landing impact, has high efficiency as a spring. The early wheels were much like those used on bicycles in construction and even in dimensions, but they are now made much stouter, with hubs of exceptional length to keep the rim from being swept off sidewise in a landing across the wind. The tires are made of much lighter section than are the standard type of automobile tires, the weight thus being reduced and the flexibility of the casing increased. The diameter of the tire section itself is from one-quarter to one-sixth of the outside diameter of the wheel on an airplane, while the corresponding ratio for motor vehicles traveling on the earth's surface is from one-seventh to one-tenth. The dimensions, 36 by 8 and 44 by 10, for example, are common airplane tire sizes. Finally, airplane tires are inflated to relatively low pressure, in order that the yield on striking the ground may be large and the springing effect a maximum. Curiously enough, automobile practice now seems to be turning in a direction where it was anticipated by 10 years by the designer of aircraft, for the very latest and most revolutionary of developments in automobile tires includes the light casing construction, the large tire section over a relatively small rim diameter, and the low operating pressures which have long been familiar to the aeronautical engineer.

The Dual Function of Tires

The tires, like every other element of the shock-absorbing system, have a dual function. They act as springs, to let the airplane down gently by allowing its gradual retardation to continue for some appreciable time instead of coming with a sudden bang when the machine first strikes, as would necessarily be the case if the landing mechanism were entirely rigid. Furthermore they must act as true shock absorbers, using up energy through friction or otherwise and so checking the rebound. In an automobile the two functions are generally separated as far as practicable and performed by different groups of members, but in an airplane they are almost always combined. A tire, which makes an excellent spring, is a very poor shock-absorber. It must be supplemented from some other sources, for if all the springing were obtained from very large and flabby tires the airplane would be liable to bounce into the air again after striking the ground, exactly as an automobile may bounce if the springs are too lively.

The commonest supplement for the tires is a rubber shock-absorber, made up of a great number of long thin strands enclosed in a covering of elastic braid, so forming a single cable about the thickness of a man's forefinger. Such a cable is wound many times around two pins, one carried by the axle close to the wheel and the other connected to the permanently rigid part of the landing gear structure. On striking the ground the axle is thus able to rise, yielding to the shock, but the movement is partially restrained by the stretching of the rubber cord as the two pins separate.

Steel Springs Unpopular

Steel springs have occasionally been used in place of rubber, but have met with little favor except in Germany during the war, when the rubber shortage necessitated the substitution of other material. Steel is very unsatisfactory as a true shock-absorber, as the internal friction between the particles is far less than in rubber, where the sliding of the individual strands over each other as the cord elongates uses up a large part of the tendency of the stretched cord to produce rebound. The energy which might go to raise the airplane promptly into the air again after its first contact with the ground is converted into friction instead, and thence is finally dissipated in the form of heat, producing an infinitesimal rise in the temperature of the air surrounding the rubber. There is another reason, however, much more important than this, for the unpopularity of steel. It is actually inferior to rubber in efficiency as a spring, comparing the two materials on the basis of equal weights. Were it not for its rapid deterioration and its extreme sensitiveness to weather conditions, which disqualify it, rubber would undoubtedly replace metal in the springs of road vehicles wherever weight was considered to be of importance.

The comparative efficiencies of rubber and steel can best be illustrated by giving specific figures for a particular case. It would require a steel spring weighing 30 pounds to bring to rest, without damage to the spring itself, a 1000-pound weight dropped from a height of three feet. With rubber, however, only two pounds of the material would be needed for the same purpose.

The Oleo Gear

Another possibility is the use of a hydraulic type of shock absorber, such as is sometimes employed to resist the rebound of the springs on automobiles. Such a shock absorber, more commonly referred to simply as an oleo gear when used in connection with airplanes, consists of an oil-filled cylinder in which a piston moves. The piston is pierced by a number of small holes, allowing the oil to flow from side to side, but offering considerable resistance to its rapid passage. When the wheels strike the ground the motion of the axle forces the piston upward in the cylinder, and the oil, resisting its motion, exerts an approximately constant force directly opposed to the movement of the axle and corresponding to the force that would be applied by a rubber shock absorber if one were used. In addition to the holes drilled through the piston, a valve held shut by a spring is generally used to keep the resisting force more nearly constant than it would be if the oil could only flow through holes of constant size, and to keep the oil pressure from rising to so high a figure in a bad landing that it would be likely to burst the cylinder.

When the oleo gear is used it must be supplemented by a light spring to return the piston to the bottom of the cylinder, as the shock absorber itself would have no tendency to return to its original condition. The combination of spring and oleo gear can usually be made to weigh less than a spring alone, and there seems to be no doubt that the present arrangement of rubber cord will, at least on large airplanes, where the saving in weight more than counterbalances the disadvantage of the increased complexity of the mechanism, ultimately be superseded by something in the nature of a hydraulic device. The life of the landing gear will be lengthened and its weight reduced.

Travel of the Axle

The actual force of the impact of the airplane against the ground, a very important matter from the point of view of the designer, is dependent on the type of shock absorber, on the sort of landing made, and on the distance through which the axle is allowed to travel. The last of these items is of great importance. Obviously it takes more actual force to bring an airplane to rest in three inches of vertical movement than in three times that distance. Machines to be flown by unskilled pilots, then, or those which are liable to have to make forced landings at night or on bad fields, should have allowance for ample travel of the axle, in order that the impact loads, in landing, may not be large enough to cause the landing gear or body structure to fail. Even a very bad landing can be made with safety if the landing gear was designed for rough treatment. In fact, it is possible, by using shock absorbers with sufficient vertical yield, to produce an airplane which can be flown straight into the ground on its normal angle of descent, no flattening of the path before contact being necessary. In this connection, again, the oleo gear presents distinct advantages. It is easy to design a cylinder in which a piston will travel for 15 inches or more, but an arrangement of rubber cord becomes rather bulky and awkward when an attempt is made to allow for such large vertical movements. When rubber is depended on, the effective travel of the axle is seldom more than seven inches at most.

Shock-absorbing mechanisms can, in general, be said to be very effective at present. There will undoubtedly be further improvements, however, and they should be directed primarily toward the use of some material more durable than rubber and toward the development of devices which will reduce the piloting skill required to make a satisfactorily smooth landing under adverse conditions.

HOUSES AND APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS—SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
535 GEARY
AT TAYLOR
Two-Room Hotel Apartments
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED
SUNNY CORNER EXPOSURE
CLASS "A" FIREPROOF BLDG.
MAID SERVICE

SUITES OF 2 AND 3 ROOMS
KITCHENETTE, tile bath, elevator, strictly up to date; ownership management. Apply to MR. BRACKETT on premises, 35 Westland Avenue (near Symphony Hall, Art Museum, etc.).

WOODHAVEN, L. I.—Modern, new six-room upper apartment; two-family detached house; sun parlor, breakfast room; convenient transit. ALBERT, 9128 80th St. Richmond Hill 9844.

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Beautiful apts., furn., 2 and 3 rooms, sunny corner; rates very reas. Whiteside Apts., 150 Franklin, Corner Fell.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS WANTED

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Wanted to rent, furnished house or apartment for year or school year next; four bedrooms, quiet residential district. Addr. Ilehamwood, DeKalb, Ill.

LADY wishes care of furnished apt. of about 4 rooms; S. F. references. M. P., 625 Mkt. St., San Francisco, Calif.

TO LET—FURNISHED

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—New, beautifully furnished single and double apartments, high and sightly location; corner, on car line, 7 minutes to center of city. HARWAN APTS. Crown Hill and Witmer. Tel. 51982.

NEW YORK CITY, 420 Madison Ave. (48 St.)—2-room studio apt., delightfully cool, artistically furnished; piano, victrola, conveniences; immediate possession to Oct 1; references; $70 monthly. DEVOE. Tel. Vanderbilt 0835 after 6 p. m. or before 8:30 a. m.

SUMMER PROPERTY TO LET

TO LET, August and September, summer cottage, 15 miles from Boston. Apply Box E-60, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

OFFICES TO LET

CHICAGO—Practitioner's office, attractively furnished; part time. Room 610, 81 East Madison Street. Tel. Central 6489.

PRACTITIONER'S office for rent, Wednesdays, Saturdays, Room 714, Canadian Pacific Bldg. Telephone Murray Hill 0212, N. Y. C.

DESK SPACE

NEW YORK CITY, 5 Columbus Circle, Room 218—Mail and telephone service $5; desk space available; stenographic service optional.

FOR SALE—ROOMING APARTMENT

CHICAGO—Two 8-room apts. near lake; clears $184 mo. besides owner's suite; ex. trans. Tel. MRS. SMITH, Sunnyside 7921.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Room, two windows, brass bed, gray furnishings; $6 per week; privilege of getting breakfast if desired. 44 Ivy St., Suite 3. Tel. Copley 1454-W.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Comfortable rooms, moderately priced. 65 Mt. Vernon St., Cambridge; 15 minutes from Park St.; transients accommodated. Tel. University 9214-W.

CHICAGO, Clarendon Ave.—Large, well-furn. outside room; adjacent bath; 1 block lake; private family. Tel. Buckingham 5002.

CHICAGO—2, 3, 4 and 5 room furn. apts. $12 to $30; Sheridan "L", bus, beach. 4011 Kenmore Ave. Tel. Wellington 0542.

CHICAGO—Large front room; suitable 1 or 2; also large single room; N. S.; near lake; excel. trans. Tel. mornings Sunnyside 7921.

CHICAGO, North Side—Large outside furnished room; gentleman; private family; refs. Telephone Graceland 3422.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Large attractively furnished sunny rooms; refined surroundings; block from two car lines, 5 minutes from downtown. 812 Kensington Road. Tel. 581683.

NEW YORK CITY, Vicinity Madison Ave., 55 St.—Desirable furnished room; Private house. Gentlemen, references. Telephone Plaza 5134.

NEW YORK CITY, 62 West 97th Street—Rooms or apartments, furnished or unfurnished. Riverside 4267.

THE CLARIDGE
749 Taylor Street, San Francisco, Calif.
Telephone Franklin 3541
Family hotel. Quiet location. Attractive rooms. Reasonable rates.

ROOMS AND BOARD

NEW YORK CITY—"Hoyle's" with an atmosphere of home and an excellent table; transient summer rates; American plan $3.00 per day and up; convenient all transit; one-half block from Hudson River. 269 W. 72d St. Endicott 9816.

NEW YORK CITY, 50 West 94th—Forty extravagantly furnished rooms; 16 on one floor; every room running water or bath adjoining meals optional. SMITH.

SUMMER BOARD

BOARDERS WANTED—At Greendale Farm, Green Mountains; reasonable terms. A. L. HOWE, West Townsend, Vt.

LAKE SPOFFORD, N. H.—Hampshire House, $20-$25 weekly; comfortable; homelike; excellent food; good bathing beach.

COUNTRY HOME

CHOICE country home, high elevation, near Boston, open for guests desiring peaceful, quiet surroundings. B-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CLEANING AND DYEING

Adams & Swett Cleansing Co.
Rug and Garment Cleansers
Specialists on Oriental Rugs
130 Kemble St., Roxbury, Mass.
Established 1856 Tel. Rox. 1071

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE
Exclusive stationery store with engraving plant in connection. In a California city. Purchaser can realize 40% of purchase price on Holiday business. Address Box 1059, The Christian Science Monitor, Merchants National Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.

OWNER having other business, wishes to sell store for price of fixtures; suitable for restaurant, confectionery, etc. (next to moving pictures). Box A-53, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOUNDRY FOR SALE
to close estate. Now operating, fully equipped, with personnel available, capable of producing highest quality small gray iron castings. Public sale August 18, 1923. For details address Executors Estate of Edwin A. Moore, The Reading Trust Co., Reading, Pa.

WANTED—To associate with parties in organization of company to manufacture and sell toys and art goods in Southern California; previous experience in selling and knowledge of trade in southwest required; please give specific information; references. Address M-27, The Christian Science Monitor, 629 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE
Toy and gift business with other activities; good location in New York City; price very reasonable; for immediate sale. Write Box 8-19, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40 St., New York City.

WHOLESALE wrapping paper and household necessaries; owner desires to retire; stock is well assorted and in good condition; about $25,000 will handle the business. Inquire G. M. RIBBEL, 1014 Douglas St., Omaha, Neb.

HELP WANTED—MEN

ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER IN CHAIN STORE SYSTEM.
An eastern cooperation operating 60 stores in retail food products wants an executive with experience as general manager or assistant general manager; salary to start $4000-$5000. Address MR. OSBORN, care William L. Fletcher, Inc., 651 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

TEXTILE SALESMAN—A Boston manufacturer wants two experienced salesmen to sell to jobbers, manufacturers and retailers with line of cotton textiles; $2500 and commission. Address MR. OSBORN, William L. Fletcher, Inc., 651 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Advertising man of ability, for special service; must have good references and be able to do business. Box W-30, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th Street, New York City.

SALESMAN—Butter and egg route; wholesale; good prop. for right man; refs. H-36, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Competent woman residing in or near St. Louis as assistant housekeeper in school where 400 are housed and fed; some experience necessary; Christian Scientist preferred. Address MRS. BESSIE L. FOX, The Principia, 5539 Page Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Ladies to represent NuBone Corset Company in San Francisco and Northern California; an opportunity to establish a profitable business of your own; a very fine training in corsetry given free of charge. MRS. HOARD, Room 42, Fourth Floor, Rockingham Hotel, 734 Bush St., near Powell, San Francisco, Calif.

STENOGRAPHER, office clerk, maid and housekeeper. Apply THE CLEARING SERVICE, 17 North State St., Room 1602, Chicago.

WANTED — Experienced stenographer; good position for competent help. Room 823, 326 West Madison St., Chicago.

HELP WANTED

A DIGNIFIED Fifth Avenue hotel desires applicants for probable vacancies in every department of hotel service. State qualifications, religion, and salary expected. Box S-28, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40 St., N. Y. C.

WANTED—Cleaner; must be first class on fancy work; none other need apply; permanent job for right party, and good wages. Box 2300 Globe, Arizona.

SALESMEN WANTED

EXPERIENCED security salesmen wanted by old established concern who are planning to largely increase their manufacturing business; we can make an attractive proposition to the right men. SAWYER BOOT & SHOE CO., Bangor, Me.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG married man, now practicing law in small southern town, seeks good legal or business connection in large and growing city; California preferred. Address B-52, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEN years' experience in all lines engineering as draftsman desires position in engineering or sales work. K-11, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

ESTIMATOR, with general building contractors, Chicago or immediate vicinity, on West Side. W-38, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

YOUNG Englishman offers services second butler; good references. Box B-60, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED private secretary, capable taking responsibility executive work; business or educational; experience also as social secretary; highest refs. B-27, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

REFINED American woman wants position as chaperon, hostess or house mother in a school or college; experience in own home and family. Address C-52, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED young lady desires position as switchboard operator, clerical, general office or information desk clerk. L-40, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

REFINED, capable woman desires position as traveling companion; one having had experience as attendant; best references. Box A-31, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40 St., N.Y.C.

WOMAN of refinement accustomed to managing home desires position. P-60, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

YOUNG woman, refined, educated; mother's helper, companion, or would take entire care of child. Mansfield 0334, Brooklyn, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED tutor and governess will care for children in absence of parents. E. L. S., 60 Fenway, Suite 45, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER for small family in or near Boston; no heavy work. C-56, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

POSITION wanted as companion; local or will travel. Box A-54, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

THE CLEARING SERVICE
specializes in placing high-grade office help in good position; applicants must register in person. Call Dearborn 5903. 1602 Stevens Bldg., Chicago.

BERNICE DRYER, 15 E. 40 St., N. Y. C. Commercial Agency of distinction where needs of patrons are discriminatingly handled. Registrations accepted only when filed in person.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids; references.
2382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2856

FLORENCE SPENCER
Clerical and Executive Positions
Room 413, 2 W. 43d St., New York City

LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 B'way, New York City. Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. Registration in person.

MANUSCRIPT TYPIST

AUTHORS' MANUSCRIPTS COPIED ACCURATELY, NEATLY, QUICKLY
By One Who Knows How
75c a Thousand Words
Address:
J. B. GRAY
Box 135, Sacramento, Calif.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

ACCOUNTANT, institute member, long experience, desires confidential work on business or professional accounts; books kept, bills prepared, collections followed up; profit and loss costs; out-of-town clients in Bay District or adjacent counties solicited; unusual endorsements; very reasonable monthly charge. ACCOUNTANT, 107 22nd Ave., San Francisco.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FRENCH teacher will give few lessons till mid-September. Call MAES, Endicott 0174, New York City.

States and Cities

CALIFORNIA

Berkeley

HEMSTITCHING AND PLEATING
The Mode Art
Phone Berkeley 7894. Telegraph Ave., Cor. Haste

H. RINGHOLM
Phone Berkeley 431 Cleaners and Dyers
Tailors to Men and Women
2221 SHATTUCK AVENUE

MARSHALL STEEL COMPANY
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
2124 Centre Street BERKELEY
Delivery in Oakland, Berkeley, Richmond

TUPPER & REED
VICTROLAS—BRUNSWICKS AND SONORAS
Sheet Music and Records
Shattuck Ave. at the T & D Corner

BY STATES AND CITIES

CALIFORNIA

Berkeley
(Continued)

Herbert Jones
Men's Wear That Men Like
Shattuck at Allston

THE MISSES' SHOP
2025 Shattuck Avenue "Where the Key Stops"
An Exclusive Assortment of
DRESSES, GOWNS, COATS, WRAPS.
Unusual Values and Unusual Quality.

WHITE MUSIC CO.
PHONOGRAPHS RECORDS
2024 Shattuck Avenue
BERKELEY - - CALIFORNIA
Brunswicks—Sonoras—Victrolas

THE VOGUE SHOP
Hats and Gowns
PLEATING HEMSTITCHING
3265 Adeline St. Pied. 6983-J

F. L. Butterfield
2169 SHATTUCK AVE.
THE STOVE AND HOUSE FURNISHING STORE
Stoves, Ranges, Hardware
Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, Garden Tools and Seeds, Paints and Oils

HINK'S DRY GOODS
One of Berkeley's Largest Stores
J. F. Hink & Son, Inc.

Sather Gate Apparel Shop
Street, Evening and Sports Wear
2507 Bancroft Way Phone Berk. 2811

Phone 3016
THE IVY SHOPPE
Ladies'—Children's—Infants' Wear
ART NEEDLEWORK—NOTIONS
2910-12 College Avenue at Russell Street

LOFGRENIZED CLOTHES
EXPRESS INDIVIDUALITY
Tailors to men and women.
3253-3255 Adeline St., Berkeley

Hyman's
A Distinctive Establishment of
WOMAN'S APPAREL
2165 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley

McNEILL & BABCOCK
The Men's Shop
Glad to Serve You
2021 SHATTUCK AVE.
AT "KEY" TERMINAL

"The Laundry of Satisfaction"
Troy Laundry
1812 Dwight Way, Near Grove
TELEPHONE BERKELEY 73

THE BOOTERIE
Shoes for You
SHATTUCK AVE. AT KITTREDGE ST. BERKELEY

SILL'S — S. J. SILL & CO. House of Quality
Groceries, Delicacies, Fruits and Vegetables—Hardware. 2139 University Avenue. Phone Berk. 5204. Delicatessen. Try our home-made cake.

W. R. BURKE
MANUFACTURING JEWELER
2235 Shattuck Avenue

COSY CAFETERIA
MRS. L. S. ROBERTS
STRICTLY HOME COOKING
Durant Above Telegraph

GOODYEAR TIRES
CLAREMONT GARAGE
House of Real Auto Service
Telephone Berkeley 2168
ASHBY AT COLLEGE AVENUE

VARSITY CANDY SHOP
FINE CANDIES
FROZEN DELICACIES
Corner Telegraph Avenue and Bancroft Way

Whitney & Whitney
Phone Berkeley 687
Fuel Merchants & Agents for
MONARCH COAL
Daily East Bay Deliveries

HARMS & MORSE, Inc.
STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, ENGRAVERS
Kodaks and Finishing our specialty
2163 Shattuck Ave., opp. First National Bank
Berk. 1089

MARINELLO SHOP
(Certified)
MRS. J. R. THREN, Prop.
Permanent Waving and Marcelling
2223 Telegraph Avenue Phone Berk. 3292

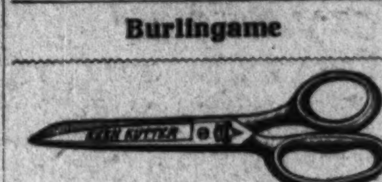
A. S. BRASFIELD
HABERDASHER
Phone Berkeley 4215 2245 Telegraph Ave.

THE WALLACE MILLINERY
POPULAR PRICES
2263 Shattuck Avenue Opposite Public Library

NAYLOR
Hardware & Plumbing Supply Co.
3214 Adeline Street Pied. 3053

CALIFORNIA

Burlingame



MORKEN AND HEIMAN
Hardware
222 San Mateo Drive Burlingame

Burlingame Dry Goods Co.
Burlingame, Cal.

Fresno

The Wonder
Women's Apparel—Exclusively
FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

We Respectfully Invite Your Account
FIDELITY BRANCH
PACIFIC-SOUTHWEST TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
Aggregate Resources Over $204,000,000
Mariposa at Broadway, FRESNO, CAL.

LEWIS LIGHT HOUSE
Lewis Electric Company
Lewis Light House will guide you to a safe port for anything electrical.
1917 Fresno Street Phone 588-J

HOMAN & CO.
Outing and Athletic Supplies
MARIPOSA STREET AT VAN NESS AVENUE

Bagley's Bootery
SMART SHOES FOR WOMEN
Fresno, California

FRESNO AGRICULTURAL WORKS
SPECIAL LINE
ORCHARD AND VINEYARD TOOLS
Motors, Pumps and Engines
2222 Tulare Street Phones 306 and 4740

DEAN'S HAT SHOP
Exclusive Millinery
Moderate Price
Forthcamp at Belmont Fresno, Cal.

THE GENERAL CORD TIRE
"Goes a Long Way to Make Friends"
RICHARDSON-BOYER CO.
2027 Mono St. Phone 5708

GRIFFITH, McKENZIE BLDG. BARBER SHOP and PATTERSON BLDG. BARBER SHOP under same management. Courteous, first-class barbers.
T. E. RUSSELL, Prop. A. W. HORN, Mgr.

Phone 2478
MACKAY BATTERY SUPPLY CO.
WESTINGHOUSE BATTERIES
Corner Palm and Park Blvd. (H St.)

Johnson's Cleaning & Dyeing Works
All Styles of Pleating
2948 Tulare Ave. Phones 4694-4695

Los Gatos

GEM CITY DRY GOODS STORE
SANTA CRUZ AVE.
Phoenix Hosiery, California Maid Frocks, Munsing Wear, Piece Goods, Blankets, American Lady Corsets, Men's Furnishings

Oakland

Packard-Behning—Hallet & Davis
Pianos—Players—Phonographs
ALL STANDARD INSTRUMENTS
GIRARD PIANO CO.
50 Years in Oakland
Lawrence V. Hill, Vice-President and General Manager.
519 14th Street OAKLAND

J. W. Drew W. J. Mountjoy
"We Furnish the Home"
DREW FURNITURE CO.
16th and Jefferson Sts. Lakeside 2366
Complete line of Furniture and Rugs
Custom Made Overstuffed Furniture and Reupholstering.
Will call at your home with samples. Estimates furnished.

MACNAUGHTON & LEON
"We can furnish the home complete"
Specials for June on Custom-made Overstuffed Furniture. Get our prices.
Let us submit samples and estimate on your draperies.
2805-07 Telegraph Avenue, Oakland
Phone Lakeside 1273.

CHAS. C. NAVLET CO.
Nurserymen Seedsmen
Florists
EVERYTHING FOR YOUR HOME AND GARDEN
917 Washington St., Oakland, Cal.

Crystal Laundry Co.
Phone Lakeside 541
2307 CHESTNUT ST. OAKLAND, CAL.

"We Treat Your Linen White"
Manhattan Laundry Co.
1812 Dwight Way Phone Berkeley 335
BERKELEY

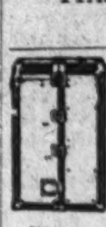
Clean Cleaners
CLOTHES CLEAN CLEAN
OUR SPECIAL MILL FINISH RENEWS THE LIFE OF YOUR SUIT
800 22nd St. Phone Oakland 336

HUSING BROTHERS
Importers
Meat Poultry Fish Groceries
Fruits Delicatessen
QUALITY AND SERVICE
318 14th St. Phones: Lakeside 525 and 523

CALIFORNIA

Oakland
(Continued)

STRABLE HARDWOOD COMPANY
VENEERED PANELS
HARDWOOD LUMBER
WALLBOARD
HARDWOOD FLOORING
Oakland



BAGGAGE
for your every need will be found in our unusually large stock at
LOW PRICES
We are exclusive agents for Hartmann and Indestructo Wardrobe trunks.
Quality Trunk Co.
14th and Broadway—Oakland, Calif.

EAST BAY MARKET
19th St. and Telegraph Ave., Oakland, Cal.
"One of the World's Largest Markets"
SHOP HERE
and save money
FREE AUTO PARKING SPACE

WESTERN
VAN & STORAGE CO.
Large Auto Furniture Vans
PACKING—STORING—SHIPPING
1511 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley. Tel. Berk. 3775

Beautiful gowns for all occasions are found at
Mme. Ryan's
Exclusive Gown Shoppe
Gowns designed by Mme. Ryan
Theatrical Designing a Speciality
505-506 Pacific Bldg.
16th & Jefferson Sts. Oakland, Cal.

"Your White Servant"
Excelsior Laundry Co.
Telephone Oakland 649
OAKLAND CALIFORNIA

QUALITY MEATS AND GOOD THINGS TO EAT
THE AVENUE MARKET
W. M. PITTS, Prop.
San Pablo Ave. at 34th St. Phone Pied. 7230
Quality and service unexcelled
Free Delivery. Monthly Accounts Solicited.

Farmers and Merchants Savings Bank
Franklin at Thirteenth Street, Oakland
A Bank of Strength and Character

I AM BUILDING HOMES
on California Street, in the Fruitvale "warm belt." Modern, attractive homes, well built and reasonably priced at
$4750.00 to $6500.00
F. W. S. BROOKES
3456 Fruitvale Ave. At Hopkins St.

Cozzens-Ball, Inc.
AUTHORIZED DEALERS
Ford and Lincoln cars
4800 San Pablo Ave.-Pied. 416
OAKLAND, CALIF.

LEIGHTON CO-OPERATIVE CAFETERIA and DAIRY LUNCH
All Night Service
1312 BROADWAY
OAKLAND CALIFORNIA

COLONIAL CAFETERIA
Continuous Service
1504 Franklin Street
OAKLAND CALIFORNIA

Hyman's
A Distinctive Establishment of
WOMAN'S APPAREL
1538 Broadway
Oakland

WASHING
POLISHING
LEE TIRES
Everett F. Gainor Co.
2345 Broadway
OAKLAND CALIFORNIA

STECKMEST'S—Candies
CUSTARD ICE CREAM and FROZEN PUDDINGS
We Deliver
4188-4192 Piedmont Ave. Phone Piedmont 123

BEN H. McNUT
A MAN'S STORE
Clothing, Hats, Furnishings
Cor. 13th and Broadway Oakland

C. E. MEADER
HOME BUILDER
REAL ESTATE
Phone Oakland 6808
406 11th Street
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

M. BOCK, Tailor
1408 Franklin St.
Telephone Oakland 1697

ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

CALIFORNIA

Oakland
(Continued)

TAFT & PENNOYER Company
Established in 1875
"Oakland's Oldest Dry Goods House"
SUMMER APPAREL
arriving daily.
"It's the best and costs no more."
Clay at Fourteenth and Fifteenth Sts.
OAKLAND

CALL UP OAKLAND 489
—FOR—
Contra Costa Laundry
14th and Kirkham Streets
TO SECURE HIGH GRADE WORK
We mend your garments neatly and sew on buttons without extra charge
Daily Wagon Service Berkeley, Alameda, Oakland

Capwells
CLAY, FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STS. OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA
A reliable store of good service. Always the latest and best merchandise at moderate prices.

HOUSEHOLD DEPT. STORES
Stoves, Kitchen Ware, Cutlery
Cut Glass, Silverware, Crockery
Electric Washers and Sweepers, Trunks
Toys, Leather Goods
Electric Wiring and Fixtures
Schlueter's Service
OAKLAND

ANSON PURCHASE
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT—TAX PROCEDURE
319 Central National Bank Bldg.
Oakland, Cal. Phone Lakeside 283.

OXYG-ACETYLENE WELDING and CUTTING
All our work absolutely guaranteed
WALTER SCHARNITZKY
1954 Tel. Ave. Phone Oak. 881 OAKLAND

Palo Alto

Serviceable, Reliable FOOTWEAR
THOITS SHOE STORE
174 University Avenue

THE BANK OF PALO ALTO

FRAZER & CO.
Specialists in Apparel
Featuring Style and Quality in
Frocks, Suits, Sweaters, Hats
Silk Underwear—Silk Hosiery—Blouses

Palo Alto Furniture Co.
Rugs—Linoleums
Window Shades and Stoves
Phone 12 300 University Ave.

MENDENHALL CO.
DRY GOODS
House Furnishing Goods
Ladies' Dresses, Suits and Coats, Corsets, Underwear and Hosiery

PALO ALTO FLOWER AND SEED SHOP
556 Emerson Street
CUT FLOWERS, FLORAL PIECES
Phone Palo Alto 11-J

EARLE & CO.
GROCERS
Known as the house of
QUALITY, PROGRESS and ACCOMMODATION
Palo Alto, Cal.

AUTOMOBILE PAINTING
LUSCHER & HUBER
251 High Street

THE SEQUOIA BOOK SHOP
Books Stationery
Phone 1441 525 Emerson Street

RAMONA STUDIOS
533 Ramona Street
Home Interiors. Distinctive Gifts.

University Creamery
209 University Avenue

PALO ALTO MARKET
Fancy Meats
Phone 321 324 University Ave.

QUACKENBUSH FURNITURE Co.
ANTIQUES
Phone 95 421-427 Bryant Street

STANFORD WATCH SHOP
537 Emerson Street

STUART, THE PRINTER
Commercial and Society Printing
543 Emerson Street Phone 585

Sacramento

Phone Main 56
MITCHELL-SMITH CO.
MASTER CLEANERS
DYERS AND FINISHERS
Orders Receive Prompt Attention
1612-14 K Street

THE SUTTER
1011 "K"
Next Door to the Hippodrome
Fine Candy—Ice Cream
Restaurant

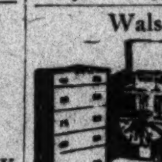
PATRONIZE
Geo. M. Dorman & Son
Men's Furnishings 1007 K St.

MR. RUSSELL MARTIN
with
8-HOUR LAUNDRY
Renovating Dept.
Main 66 Res. Main 3739-W

CALIFORNIA

Sacramento
(Continued)

CHAS. P. NATHAN AND SONS
Everything to Wear
FOR
Men, Women and Children
Cor. 8th & L Sts.

Walsh-Richardson Co.

QUALITY LEATHER GOODS
Agents
HARTMANN WARDROBE TRUNKS
No. 428 K Street, Near 5th

ROLLER'S
HOUSEWARES
516 K Street Sacramento
Sacramento's only exclusive housewares stores.
Stoves, Ranges, Dinnerware
Everything in Housewares

Cantilever Shoe Shop
Exclusive Agents for Sacramento
208 Ochsner Bldg.
Take Elevator to 2nd Floor
Main 287—Send for Booklet.

Weinstock, Lubin & Co.
"The Fashion Center"
72 STORES
UNDER ONE ROOF

Anna Rushing
812 J STREET SACRAMENTO
Phone Main 599
Distinctive
Clothes for Women and Young Girls

HALE BROS., INC.
A Department Store for the People
MEETING the needs of the home and every member of the family with goods of quality that give satisfaction —at value-giving prices.
9th and K Sts. Sacramento

Reich-Lièvre
RICH—LEEVER
806 K Street
Suits—Coats—Dresses

MASON'S
STEAM LAUNDRY
MRS. FRED MASON, Proprietress
Phone Main 211 2030 O Street

San Francisco

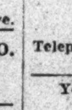
Make Your Auto Look Like New
With One Coat of
AUTO ENAMEL
THE TOZER CO.
439 Sutter Street, 2279 Mission Street
San Francisco
Doug. 1869
EVERGOOD PAINTS FOR ALL PURPOSES

MARNELL & CO.
PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING
761 Market Street, opp. Grant Avenue
Phone Kearny 5064

Wm. A. Schuneman
FURS, EXCLUSIVE FURS
92-98 Whittell Bldg., 166 Geary St.

McKENZIE FLOOR CO.
Hardwood Floors Machine Sanding
Floors Resurfaced 285 Second St.
TEL. PROSPECT 8027

COHL BROTHERS
Exclusive Hatters
38 Powell St. Doug. 2730


YE MAYFLOWER TEA ROOM
465 GEARY. Telephone Franklin 8474
Bet. New Curran and Clift Hotel

F. J. YOUNG, Realtor
We will examine your Insurance Policies and advise you. Service our motto.
105 Montgomery St., 4th Floor. Sutter 3943

E. F. STACKS
LINOTYPE COMPOSITION
Telephone: Market 7833 or Park 1177
269 Eighth Street - San Francisco

Your Insurance Problems taken care of.
W. H. McKENZIE
315 Montgomery Street Phone Sutter 1860

Insurance—Real Estate
YOUNG & PARKER
We appreciate your business
Fire, Plate Glass, Auto, Elevator, Marine, etc.
919 Kohl Building. Phone Sutter 2394

JOHN MORTON
General Building Contractor
318 Balboa Building

Multigraphing — Mimeographing of Letters, Circulars, etc. Public Stenographer.
MAUDE S. WRIGHT
California Multigraphing Shop
515 Merchant's Nat'l Bank Bldg. Tel. Gar. 3882

JOSEPH'S
Florists
233 Grant Avenue, San Francisco

GEO. J. CROAL
MERCHANT TAILOR
609 Chronicle Bldg. Douglas 1466

HUGH T. SIME
Notary Public
In the Emporium, 2d Floor Phone Douglas 1

CALIFORNIA

San Francisco
(Continued)

BROGDEN BECKER STORAGE CO.
Furniture and Household Goods Moved, Packed and Stored
Phone Franklin 203 1467 Broadway
SAN FRANCISCO

NUBONE CORSETS
Thoroughly combine comfort with style; made to your individual requirements. An exclusive feature of NuBone Corsets is the stay. Satisfactory service guaranteed.
MRS. MARGARET HOPKINS
1382 UNION STREET
Phone Franklin 5338. San Francisco, Calif.

Bare Bros
Founded 1877
Sutter Street Just above Grant Ave.
FURNITURE
RUGS AND DRAPERIES

CHAS. C. NAVLET CO.
Nurserymen Seedsmen
Florists
EVERYTHING FOR YOUR HOME AND GARDEN
423-427 Market Street, SAN FRANCISCO

Walsh-Richardson Co.

QUALITY LEATHER GOODS
Agents
MENDEL DUSTPROOF, WARPPROOF and WHEARY CUSHION TOP WARDROBE TRUNKS
62 Geary St. Entire Building

A PERMANENT MONTHLY INCOME
for each member of your family can be procured from one of the strongest financial institutions in America.
PAUL K. JUDSON
901 Phelan Building Douglas 91
SAN FRANCISCO

Mrs. Charlotte Stoddard Mrs. Clara Maddox
Sutter Lane
LUNCHEON : TEA : DINNER
Gift Shop
Delicious home-cooked meals served table d'hote or a la carte
358 SUTTER ST., SAN FRANCISCO

Buick
Phone Prospect 4000
NEW and USED CARS
MOTOR CARS
WILLIAM H. MARQUETTE
with
HOWARD AUTOMOBILE CO.
Van Ness Ave. at California

"Quality First"
UNITED STATES LAUNDRY
Telephone
MARKET 1721
Finest Work on Shirts and Collars

Engraved Cards and Stationery
Monograms and Wedding Announcements Correctly Done
MARIER ENGRAVING CO.
420 Market Street Tel. Douglas 268

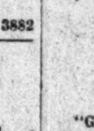
Millinery Instruction
MISS G. LOUISE AYERS
of New York
Dinner, Dance and Sport Hats
Private Instruction in Millinery Designing Day and Evening Classes
Past Engagement: U. C. Summer School 1916
Studio—638 Phelan Bldg. Garfield 1877

CENTRAL COAL CO.
650 8th Street Tel. Park 250
SAN FRANCISCO
Hi-Heat, Rock Springs, Anthracite
Oak, Pine, Mill Blocks

MINOR'S
HABERDASHERY
830 Market Street, San Francisco

PODESTA & BALDOCCHI
FLORISTS
Telephone Kearny 4975
224-226 Grant Ave. San Francisco, Calif.

Zobel's
MILLINERY
"Nationally Known"
OCCUPIES SIX FLOORS
23 Grant Avenue
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

A. & J. LEVIN
Exclusive Agency
INDESTRUCTO LUGGAGE

THREE STORES:
884 Market St.
638 Market St.
1565 Fillmore St.
LADIES' HAND BAGS AND LEATHER NOVELTIES

PALACE
HARDWARE CO.
581 MARKET ST.
Sutter 6060
"Good Buildings Deserve Good Hardware"
CORBIN

JOSEPH LEVY, General Insurance
Automobile, Fire, Plate Glass, Compensation, etc.
1006 Claus Spreckels Bldg. Tel. Doug. 3354

WALTER H. WHITE
INSURANCE
430 California Street Tel. Kearny 3535

CALIFORNIA

San Francisco
(Continued)

CITY COAL COMPANY
100 Brennan Street Douglas 4620
King, Knight, Richmond
American Block, Cerrillos Anthracite
Our Standard Brands
BRANCH YARD
4545 Geary Street Douglas 4620

Hartmann Wardrobe Trunk, $54.75

All round edges, shoe case, locking bar, steel bound drawer edges. Washable lining, plush cushion top. Full size. A noteworthy value.
Oppenheimer the Trunk man
758 Market St., San Francisco
Exclusive Hartmann Trunk Agency
Charge Accounts Invited.

L. D. McLEAN CO.
GROCERS
1158 Sutter St. and 60 Geary St.
Telephone
"Prospect One"

DE PUE WAREHOUSES
A. C. WORTHINGTON
Vice-Pres. & Gen'l Mgr.
Merchants' Exchange Bldg.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Wrist Watch $24.75—White Gold—15 Jewels
Charge accounts invited. Divided payments gladly extended for your convenience without extra charge. Six to ten months' time given.
GENSLER-LEE
"The Home of Blue-White Diamonds"
818 Market Street, San Francisco

Hastings
CLOTHING COMPANY
Established 1854
Post at Kearny
SAN FRANCISCO
Where you find harmony of Quality, Service and Price

WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
A. J. Ruhlman & Co.
250 Sutter St., near Grant Ave
2nd Floor — Kearny 2052

SUZANNE FLORAL CO.
Florists and Decorators
19 Mason St., near Market. Phone Prospect 1970

Mission Street District, San Francisco

Phone Mission 542 Loans and Insurance
WM. G. McDIARMID & CO.
REAL ESTATE
3212 22nd Street San Francisco

Doré Studio
Photographers
Phone Mission 6733
2308 Mission St.

ANDREWS, THE JEWELER
2568 MISSION ST.
(Next to Wigwam Theater)
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY

Ocean Avenue District, San Francisco

THE INGLEWOOD SWEET SHOP AND TEA ROOM
1700 Ocean Ave. Randolph 4310

San Jose

APPLETON & CO.
Women's Apparel Exclusively
Suits, Coats, Dresses, Skirts, Waists
COR. FIRST AND SAN FERNANDO STS.

W. C. LEAN—Jeweler
Diamonds and Jewelry
GIFTS THAT LAST
Cor. First and San Fernando Sts., San Jose, Cal.

McKenley-Glans Furniture Co.
Tel. San Jose 3757
88-92 E. Santa Clara St., Odd Fellows Bldg., San Jose, Cal.
Stoves, Linoleum, Upholstery, Window Shades, Furniture, Draperies, Carpets, Rugs.

Golden West Cleaners
Phone San Jose 60
25 S. Third St. Cleaning and Dyeing

Prussia & Co.
An exclusive Ready-to-Wear Shop for Women
SAN JOSE, CAL.

STULL & SONNIKSEN
WEARING APPAREL—DRY GOODS
146-148 South First Street, San Jose, California
PHONE SAN JOSE 525

Sanitex Cleaning Co.
724 So. 1st St., San Jose, California
Phone 740

For Your Next Meal Serve
Chatterton Napkin Rolls
They Are Satisfying
SAN JOSE CHATTERTON BAKERY
Phone 465 2d & San Antonio

HEROLD SHOE CO.
"California's Oldest Shoe Store"
New Location, 74 South First St.

SAN-I-STONE
Drainboards, Shower Walls and Floors
H. C. SCHLOSSER
115 Hollywood Phone San Jose 4196-J

CHENEY & PRUETT
S. P. WATCH INSPECTORS
Expert repairing of all kinds. Complete selection of Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry moderately priced. 92 S. 1st St., San Jose, Calif.

CALIFORNIA

San Jose
(Continued)

FARMERS UNION SAN JOSE CAL
GROCERIES
HARDWARE
CROCKERY
IMPLEMENTS
ETC.
151 W. Santa Clara Street
SAN JOSE, CAL.

CHAS. C. NAVLET CO.
Nurserymen Seedsmen
Florists
EVERYTHING FOR YOUR HOME AND GARDEN
20-22 E. San Fernando Street, San Jose

DRESSES—SUITS—COATS—WRAPS
SKIRTS—WAISTS—SWEATERS
We specialize in large sizes
The Paris
CLOAK & SUIT HOUSE
EDWARD GROSS, Mgr.

MATTRESSES MADE OVER
PATENT AIR-FILLING PROCESS gives softness equal to new mattresses. Special attention given to cleaning and rebuilding box spring, box mattresses and couches. Feather mattresses made and pillows steam cleaned. Free auto delivery. Phone S. J. 4768, Santa Clara St., at Sixth. BURNS.

New Books Bibles
Fine Stationery
WINCH & MARSHALL
80 South First Street
San Jose, California
Engraving
Children's Books Fountain Pens

F. W. GROSS & SON
DRY GOODS
San Jose, California

GEO. W. RYDER & SON
JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS
Quality and Correct Prices
190 So. First Street

OWL SHOE REPAIR SHOP
ALL WORK GUARANTEED
44 East San Fernando St. Phone San Jose 2601-J

MOELLERING & GOODWIN
Real Estate—Loans—Insurance
64 E. Santa Clara St. SAN JOSE, CAL.

San Mateo

FREDERICK SMITH
FURNITURE CO.
SAN MATEO, CAL.

Santa Cruz

CALIFORNIA HOMES
in beautiful Santa Cruz. Ocean, Mountains, Climate Unsurpassed.
Write for Folder, Photos, etc.
MARY JANE HANLY
SANTA CRUZ, CAL.

Pacific Coast Furniture Co.
LINOLEUM, RUGS, STOVES
BEDDING SUPPLIES AND WINDOW SHADES

Stockton

The Wonder
Fashions for Women, Misses and Children
DEPENDABLE MERCHANDISE
MODERATELY PRICED
Stockton Calif.

FRANK J. FIOLA
MERCHANT TAILOR
Complete Stock of Foreign and Domestic Woolens
Phone 1590 206-7 Elks Bldg.

WILSON-SCHULZ & Co.
Automotive Electricians
USL BATTERIES
245 E. Miner Ave. Phone 4507

ATWOOD PRINTING Co.

Yolland Ice and Fuel Co.
Coal—ICE—Wood
204 N. El Dorado St.

R. W. MEYERS
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER
12 No. California. Phone 1473

The Arcade
Big July Sale Men's and Boys' Wear
M. S. ARNDT & CO.

Camp Equipment and Tents For Rent
JONES TENT & AWNING CO.
RESIDENCE AWNINGS
California at Channel Street Phone 900

DRURY & BARTHOLOMEW
GROCERS
80 E. Weber Avenue STOCKTON, CAL.
Telephone 314

PARK HACKETT
Auto Repairing
Phone 1493 127-129 E. Channel St.

Phone 247 WALTER CHAMPREUX
THE VALLEY FLORAL CO.
"The Stockton Florists"
347 E. Weber Ave. 109 N. Sutter St.

Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Moving at Reasonable Rates.
STOCKTON TRANSFER CO.
Telephones: Stockton 163 and 110
615 E. Miner Ave. Phone 3119

ROWE'S DAIRY
PURE MILK AND CREAM

Home Furnishings Phone 510
LITTLEFIELD FURNITURE Co.
AGENCY FOR HERRICK REFRIGERATORS

MAXWELL HATS
"Stockton's Only Exclusive Hat Store"
226 E. MAIN STREET

An Exclusive Shoppe for Stamped Needle Work
MRS. E. A. DAVIDSON
BABY LINE A SPECIALTY
39 N. Sutter St. Phone 3254

COLORADO

Colorado Springs

Elite
LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING
117 North Tejon St.
Phone Main 82
Colorado Springs, Col.

The City's Complete Art and Gift Shop
THE ART & CAMERA SHOP
Visit Our Picture Gallery 111 N. Tejon
Van Briggle Pottery Colorado Views.

COLORADO

Denver

LEWIS & SON
Sixteenth and Stout Sts.
August House Clearing Sale
NOW IN PROGRESS
The annual event of Great Savings on Dependable Merchandise. Everything goes to make room for new stocks.

Shoe Repairing
Eastern Shoe Repair Factory
Registered
"YELLOW FRONT"
M. J. LAWLOR, Proprietor
Work called for and delivered without extra charge.
PHONE 700 1535 CHAMPA STREET

GROVER C. OLINGER
PAINTING AND DECORATING
1451 Court Place Champa 7373

QUALITY MEATS!
THE DEXTER MARKET
4617 E. 23rd Ave. York 7082-W
E. J. DALY, Proprietor

HENRY MILLER & CO.
GRAVEL ROOFING AND CEMENT WORK
PLASTER REPAIRS
CEMENT ASH PITS
Stone and Cement Walks
Cellar Bottoms
1719 California Street Main 1062

JOS. I. SCHWARTZ
DIAMONDS
EXCLUSIVE MOUNTINGS
COR 16th & CURTIS

Red Arrow Garage
N. A. KULLGREN, Prop.
Storage on Gas and Electric Cars
CARS WASHED DAY OR NIGHT
821 Corona St. Phone York 2061

QUALITY CAKE SHOP
MOLLIE E. RATEKIN
NOON DAY LUNCHES
FEDERAL BREAD
813 15th Street Main 6043

EAST AND WEST GIFT SHOP
PLEASING GIFTS OF ENDURING WORTH
GREETING CARDS
422 17th Street Main 1390

Neusteters
Smart Apparel for Madame and Mademoiselle
720 SIXTEENTH ST. DENVER

GOODHEART'S
BROADWAY LAUNDRY
"We return all but the dirt"
389 South Broadway Phone South 168

WILLIAM M. MARRS, Realtor
210 Kittredge Bldg., Denver, Colo.
MOUNTAIN HOMESITES
COLORADO LANDS DENVER REAL ESTATE
MountainLots, Acreage and Lands For Sale

THE GARMENT SHOP
Better Made House Dresses and Aprons
HEMSTITCHING BUTTONHOLES
517 15th Street Champa 4976

Silver State Laundry
Broadway at 25th Street Main 1717
CLEANING AND PRESSING

HOFF-SCHROEDER'S
"Denver's Greatest Cafeteria"
From Our Farm to You
1545-47 WELTON STREET

The Rocky Mountain Fuel Co.
ALL GRADES OF COAL
"Quality and Service"
Phone Main 5000 1010 Sixteenth St., DENVER

GROCERY AND MARKET
D. L. CAMERON
3160 W. Fairview Place Gallup 630

CITY NOVELTY WORKS
GEORGE ANDERSEN, Prop.
1027 18th Street Phone Main 1965

THE WINDSOR FARM DAIRY
"HONEST MILK FROM CLEAN COWS"
1855 Blake St. DENVER, COLO.

GIGANTIC CLEANERS & DYERS
700 E. Colfax Ave. Phones York 499 & 5594
Our Cleaning Is Unsurpassed

COAL! COAL! COAL!
MRS. F. J. GERBER
1421 E. 22nd Ave. Franklin 1205

SANITARY CLEANING SHOPS
Paul H. Bonham
CLEANING AND DYEING
11 E. Colfax and Broadway. Main 6756

THE WEPF PRINTING CO.
QUALITY PRINTING
1731 Champa St., Denver Main 3543

A. L. DIGBY
TAILORING FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN
1517 Lawrence Street
Office, Champa 4753 Home, Main 6680

PERFECT CREAMERY, Inc.
Bricks ICE CREAM Molds
701 GRANT ST. South 5814

The M. O'Keefe Jewelry Co.
Denver's Quality Jewelers
827 15th Street

THE GOBLE LUMBER COMPANY
Fine Mill Work
Highest Grade Building Material
HARDWARE, PAINTS AND COAL
924 West 1st Avenue Phone South 49

T. J. LINDSEY
Fresh and Cured Meats
E. BAYAUD
So. 218 With Famous Grocery

COLORADO

Pueblo

FRED O. CLASBY
Heald cylinder grinding. Landis crank shaft grinding, scored cylinders filled by Eagle process.
AUTO REPAIRING
220-230 W. 4th St., Pueblo, Colo. Phone 431

IDAHO

Lewiston

THE HILL SHOE STORES, Inc.
BETTER SHOES FOR LESS
514 Main Lewiston, Idaho

MONTANA

Butte

Good Coal Dry Wood
always
Western Fuel Co.
CHAS. A. HAUSWIRTH, Mgr.

BOLEVER & BROWN
REALTOR
CITY PROPERTY RANCHES
MONEY TO LOAN
Fire Insurance Auto Insurance
Park Street at Montana

BETSY ROSS BREAD
Is Made With Milk.
Ask Your Dealer for It.
HOME BAKING CO.
Phone 2107

THOMPSON & SONS
Phone 2246-2247
613-615 UTAH AVE.
We provide good things to eat at moderate prices; full service and personal attention to your order.

Elite Hat Shop
63 WEST BROADWAY, BUTTE, MONTANA

Broadway Hair Dressing Parlor
LILA WESTON, Proprietor
Telephones 258 127 West Broadway

Montana Tailoring Co
S. J. SPIER, 425 N. Main St.

Great Falls

THE GERALD CAFE
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT
WM. GRILLS, Proprietor
217 Central Avenue, Great Falls, Mont.

OREGON

Grant's Pass

A. L. ENGLEDOW
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS
101 N. 6th St., Opp. 1st Natl Bank
GRANT'S PASS, OREGON

Marshfield

THE JUST IN STORE
T. W. JUSTEN, Proprietor

Portland

Marie Antoinette
HATS
ANTOINETTE GINDRAUX 302 Pittock Block

TAILORING, INC.
We invite you to inspect our materials and styles, with our prices, before making your purchase.

Norman Brothers
Tailors
Northwestern Bank Bldg.,
PORTLAND, ORE.

OCEAN JOLLY
Manager
JOLLY-RATELLE,
PORTLAND PRINTERS

KATHLEEN CONNELLY
Importer
Irish Linens, Laces, Homespuns, Worsteds, Tweeds and Handkerchiefs.
167½ Tenth St., near Morrison

Daniel Hughes Gage
Painting and Decorating
135 E. 69th N. Tabor 0610 Tabor 5404

UNION SAVINGS & LOAN ASS'N.
Money Received on Monthly Deposit Plan
Real Estate Loans on Profit Sharing Plan
TITLE & TRUST BLDG., PORTLAND, OREGON

PORTLAND TOP CO.
Auto Tops, Seat Covers, Cushions, Curtains.
E. Water and Alder Phone East 3510

ENGRAVING of STATIONERY and JEWELRY
R. F. PRESCOTT
337 Northwestern Bank Bldg.
PORTLAND, OREGON

EMIL THIELHORN
VIOLIN TEACHER
Sevcik System Tel. Bdwy. 1629
207 Filedner Bldg., 10th and Washington

THE SURETY SHOP
Hosiery, Underwear and Elite Patterns
C. W. HUNTER, Mgr. 350 Morrison

ATTORNEY
General Practice—Notary
JUNIUS V. OHMART
Suite 906, N. W. Bank Bldg., Portland, Ore.

ROBINSON & DETLOR CO.
MEN'S FURNISHINGS
353 Washington St., Majestic Theatre Bldg.

THE HOME LAUNDRY
Mrs. C. W. LaBarre
EACH FAMILY LAUNDRY KEPT SEPARATE
HOME METHODS AND CARE
1004 East Lincoln St. Tabor 7542

Lake Oswego, New Bungalow
Four rooms and bath, corner ¾ acre, shade trees, lights, gas; $2100, $150 down. J. R. McCLURE, 87 6th St. Br. 5754.

HAMILTON JOHNSTONE
Insurance—Investments—Real Estate
Northwest Co., 325 Lumbermen's Bldg.
Phone Broadway 8410 Portland, Oregon

WHITE DELICATESSEN
Home Baking—Steam Table—Groceries
294 Tenth St., Near Jefferson

PRINTING BOYER PRINTING CO.
Yamhill at Tenth
We Appreciate This Opportunity of Extending Our Excellent Service to Monitor Readers

HENRY BUILDING
BARBER SHOP
Wants you and your children
Henry Building 4th and Oak St.

ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

OREGON

Portland
(Continued)

Our experience exercised in your insurance matters, a guarantee of proper protection.
Thomas INSURANCE Office
E. S. THOMAS
DOLPH THOMAS
Fire, Automobile, Burglary, Profits, Plate Glass, Bonds
Broadway 5210 PORTER BUILDING

TROY LAUNDRY
A Laundry service that will more than please you—it will surprise and delight you.
EAst 0033
East Pine between East 10th and East 11th

The Best in Footwear
THREE STORES
C. H. Baker SHOES
308 Washington, 270 Morrison and 360 Morrison Streets
PORTLAND, OREGON

Cantilever Shoe for Men & Women
353 Alder Street Medical Bldg.

E. L. KNIGHT & CO.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS
449 Washington, Near 12th

Radio Equipment
"Knight Makes Day—The Electric Way"

Gravelle
"Where Corsetry Is An Art"
Corsets, Brassieres, Hosiery
Silk Underwear and Umbrellas
346 WASHINGTON ST. Morgan Bldg.

Matthews-Forbes Co. Florists
364 WASHINGTON STREET
Main 0269
Fine Flowers for All Occasions Artistically Arranged

CARL GREVE
The Square Deal Jeweler
DIAMONDS—WATCHES
JEWELRY SERVICE
351 Morrison Street
A Half Block West of Broadway

CORNELIUS CAFETERIA
in Cornelius Hotel Bldg.
Foods that taste good, at Moderate Prices.
Park between Washington and Alder

Broadway 2576
Between 10th and 11th
Niklas & Son Florists
403 Morrison Street

G. Strohecker and Sons
Portland Heights Grocers
Patronage of readers of The Christian Science Monitor is appreciated
733 Patton Road Main 8495

STANDARD WOOD CO.
The Best in Wood and Coal
C. V. MORRIS, Prop.
E. 2nd and Market Phone East 2315

GEORGE WILBER REED
TENOR
Accredited Vocal Teacher
(High School Credits given)
414 Tilford Bldg. Res. Phone Main 8168

Joy THE TAILOR
SUITS PRESSED 35c
104 Fourth Street
Between Washington and Stark

WINK'S HARDWARE
14th and Washington
Quality Service

STORAGE BATTERIES
Allen Bros.
330 FLANDERS—Near BROADWAY
Telephone BRdway 1073

WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
342 Washington 125 Broadway
Morgan Building
PORTLAND, OREGON

THE IVY PRESS M. R. MANN
FINE PRINTING
The House of Individual Service
382 Stark Street Portland, Ore. Pittock Block
Both Phones

"You will find it at
SHERWOOD'S SILK SHOP
FOR LESS"
350 Morrison, bet. Park and Broadway

HOME BUILDING
G. S. NELSON
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER
253 6th Street Main 1398

KELLAR THE ART MAN
EXCLUSIVE ART FRAMING
ARTISTS' MATERIALS
Visit Our Gallery of Paintings
460 WASHINGTON STREET

m. and h. h. sichel
EXCLUSIVE HABERDASHER
Men's furnishers and hatters
Washington at West Park
Portland, Ore.

GEO. I. SMITH PRINTING CO.
We are glad to offer our prompt service to readers of The Christian Science Monitor
11 N. 6th Street

STAR CLEANING
212 4th St. (Near Salmon)
Rugs, Draperies, Blankets, Comforters, Lamp Shades, Pillows
Main 9380 Ladies' Garments Our Specialty

HEMSTITCHING
White, 6c per yard straight
Slipover Dresses, Pleated Skirts ready to wear.
BUTTON & PLAITING SHOP, 500 Royal Bldg.

JOURNAL BUILDING
BARBER SHOP
Journal Building, Portland, Oregon

THE PURITY DAIRY LUNCH
IS A GOOD PLACE TO EAT
125 4th St. Between Alder and Washington

OREGON

Portland
(Continued)

Good things to eat
SEALY DRESSER COMPANY
129 THIRD ST—PORTLAND, ORE.
Phone Broadway 2001

SWETLAND'S
Confectionery and Restaurant
Announce Their New Location
344 MORRISON, near BROADWAY

Rasmussen Saves the Surface
PAINTS AND VARNISHES
N. E. Cor. 2nd and Taylor Street Main 1771

Charles F. Berg
(Who's Your Hosier?)
Featuring
Women's Smartest Sports Wear
Accessories of Gloves—Hosiery—Underwear—Umbrellas—Sweaters—Skirts
309 Morrison St. Post Office Opposite

Forsythe's
COATS SKIRTS
SUITS BLOUSES
DRESSES PETTICOATS
94 PARK STREET
1½ Blocks North of Majestic Theatre

ARCHITECT
HAROLD DICKSON MARSH
REGISTERED ARCHITECT
1223 Northwestern Bank Building Main 7311

Salem

J. C. Penney Co.
A NATIONWIDE INSTITUTION
Incorporated
DEPARTMENT STORES
Dry Goods, Ready-to-Wear, Clothing Furnishings and Shoes

Kafoury Bros.
THE STORE FOR THE PEOPLE
DRY GOODS
Women's and Children's Ready-to-Wear
466-474 State Street

J. L. BUSICK & SONS
Chain Store Groceries
Office at Salem, Ore.

UTAH

Salt Lake City

Hunter-Thompson Co.
BETTER SHOES
J. & T. Cousins' Women's Shoes
Nettleton's Men's Shoes
220 South Main St., Salt Lake City

GROCER PRINTING CO.
Printing—Ruling—Binding
212 West Temple

WASHINGTON

Aberdeen

A. J. HAIGH, Inc.
Good Clothes for Men
208 East Heron St. Phone 47

CAUTHORN & CAUTHORN, INC.
REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE
LOANS AND BONDS

GEORGE J. WOLFF
FINE LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR AND DRY GOODS

ORR'S GROCERY
House of Quality
Best of Everything for the Table

Bellingham

Ludwig's JEWELRY
HOTEL HENRY BLDG.
1250 ELK ST.

H. J. CROCKETT
GROCERIES
Free delivery to all parts of City
Phone 644 707 Irving Street

Order Work a Specialty
Belford's
Correct Millinery for Women and Misses
1249 Elk Street Bellingham, Washington

"Novelty Blouse Shop"
MILLINERY—READY-TO-WEAR
Phone 629
204 West Holly Bellingham, Wash.

THE MELODY SHOP
GUY S. BROWN & SON, INC.
Phonographs, Records, Sheet Music
207 W. Holly St., Bellingham, Wash.

THE HOME STORE
A. LAWSON
1308-1314 Bay Street
FOR DRY GOODS—MEN'S AND WOMEN'S FURNISHINGS

Adams Brothers
THE STORE FOR MEN
HOLLY AT ELK BELLINGHAM

Millinery, Sweaters, Neckwear, Blouses
DISTINCTIVE DIFFERENT
LINDEKE'S
1332 Dock St., BELLINGHAM, WASH.

Seattle Pantorium
CLEANING AND DYEING
1251 Elk Street. Phone 2325

H. M. THIEL
Hardware, Plumbing and Heating
Stoves and Ranges
Electrical and Auto Supplies
Certain-teed Paints Goodyear Tires
Telephone 434 1200 Harris Avenue

WASHINGTON

Bellingham
(Continued)

Schubbe's
213 East Holly
MILLINERY AND READY-TO-WEAR
Phone 502 BELLINGHAM, WASH.

BOB WHITE TIRE SHOP
Cor. Railroad Ave. and Magnolia
Exclusive Tires and Rims
"FIRESTONE"

Elizabeth's
MILLINERY FOR SMART WOMEN
LEOPOLD HOTEL

Everett

Visit
THE CAVE
for
Confections, Lunches, Dinner, Supper
1510 Hewitt Ave. Everett, Wash.

The Grand Leader Dry Goods Co.

UNZELMAN BROS.
Staple and Fancy Groceries
Everett, Washington
Phone Main 824. 2806 Colby Ave.

A. P. BASSETT PLUMBING & HEATING CO.
2811 Wetmore Phone Main 613-R

STELLA BUSFIELD FISCHER
TEACHER OF VIOLIN AND PIANO
Phone Blue 1256 EVERETT, WASH.

Seattle

WOOD'S CAFE
SERVICE BEGINS WITH
Good Food and Good Cooking
IT ENDS WITH
Wholesome Homelike Meals
Central Bldg.
818-820 Third Avenue SEATTLE

Knettle Corset Co.
"Where Corsetry Is An Art"
Corsets, Brassieres, Hosiery
Silk Underwear and Umbrellas
1328 SECOND AVE.
Main 2717 SEATTLE Near Union

AUTO REPAIRING
Chevrolet Sales—Service and Ford Service
CARMAN BURR Garfield 1741
EARL GREENBURG Aloha at Westlake

Central Stenographic Service
H. E. EHRLICHMAN, Mgr.
recognizes that our success is achieved only in the measure that the business of the community and our customers more particularly are benefited, and we invite accounts on the basis of consistently advancing the interests of our clients to the highest measure of our ability.
Main 4088
Suite 6, Central Building
SEATTLE

RENTRO-WADENSTEIN DESK CO.
UNUSUAL VALUES
UNION AT FIFTH Elliott 6370

Revitt's
For
DIAMONDS
Original and Exclusive Designing
Jewelry made to order and repaired
2212 White Bldg., 423 Union St., second floor
Eliot 4449

FINE MODERN
HOMES
BY OWNER AND BUILDER
O. M. KULIEN
1805 3d Ave., N. Phone Gar. 4897

Charles E. Talmadge
Rentals, Collections
726 Henry Building Main 5299

Employment Service
ALLAN R. THOMPSON
955 Stuart Building
Individual Attention

Have your corsets specially designed for you.
SPENCER CORSETS
MRS. F. A. DAVIS
4059 Arcade Bldg. SEATTLE
Phone Eliot 1933 Hours: 9-5 P. M.

WHITCOMB LUMBER CO.
Fir and Cedar Lumber and Shingles
WHITE BUILDING SEATTLE

MERCHANTS PRINTING CO.
ADOLPH CAHEN, Prop.
"We want your business"
72 Columbia Street Main 0677 SEATTLE

Phone Eliot 5263
JACOBS-FISHER CO.
PRINTING
410 Collins Bldg SEATTLE

Catalogs Booklets
ACME-PRESS
819 Third SEATTLE Main 1997

John S. Hudson
GENERAL CONTRACTOR
788 Empire Building Eliot 4253

PANTORIUM DYE WORKS, Inc.
Cleaning and Dyeing
Carpets and Oriental Rugs
1419 4th Ave. Main 7680

Mary Bock Misses Shop
The exclusive frocks for the Miss from two to sixteen, at reasonable prices.
516 UNION ST. ELIOT 1924

ALT MAKES GOOD CLOTHES
209 University Street, Main 5654, Seattle
TAILOR TO MEN

WASHINGTON

Seattle
(Continued)

1525 3rd Ave. Phone Ell. 4857
SUTER'S SILK SHOP
Silks Satins Silk underwear Silk hosiery

Writers Attention
Manuscripts, photoplays, poems, stories, lectures, etc., prepared for publication.
Satisfaction guaranteed
Writers Typing Bureau
314 Thompson Building, Seattle, Wash.

MYRTLE A. WARE
Teacher of Piano
PRIVATE STUDIO
6511 19th Ave., N. E. Kenwood 3017
SEATTLE

H. A. CROUCH
Woodlawn FLOWER SHOP
SECOND AVE. AT UNION
MAIN 0683
SEATTLE

Boulevard Chop House
buys
BEST IN MEATS AND BEST IN POTATOES
Next, it affords
PLAIN COOKING AND QUICK SERVICE
A good meal at an attractive price
WM. SCHILPLIN
420 Pike Street Main 5666

WINONA
Can sell the good wearing apparel you are not using. She sells on commission, the best only.
518 Union St. Main 5724

THE FLEMING
FIRST CLASS
APARTMENTS
Furnished or Unfurnished
2821 Fourth Avenue
WE FURNISH EVERYTHING BUT THE EATS.
Five minutes from business center
Eliot 2650

CORONA
The Personal Writing Machine
And all makes of rebuilt typewriters.
Sold on convenient terms.
E. W. HALL CO.
Eliot 5447 921 2nd Ave.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS
Two, three and four rooms; private baths, outside kitchens; one block from car line; walking distance from shopping district.
THE COLEBOURNE
414 Yale Avenue North Capitol 1896

E. H. SHAMEK
PLEATING, HEMSTITCHING AND BUTTON WORKS
Side and Box Pleating, Accordion and Knife Pleating. Cloth covered buttons made, Hemstitching and Picoting.
Art Needle Work, Stamping Done
Main 5350 1512 Fifth Ave. Seattle

W. H. POPE & CO.
Wall Paper, Paints
Picture Framing, Glass
Main 5296 606 PINE STREET, P. I. BLDG.

BARBER SERVICE
Attractive to the Man Who Cares
BRUSHES STERILIZED ANEW FOR EVERY PATRON
FRED BRUBAKER
NEW WASHINGTON HOTEL

VARNICE YOUR CAR
and Save the Finish
BROADWAY AUTO LAUNDRY
Cars called for and delivered
614 Broadway No. Capitol 1711

Daniel Riggs Huntington
Architect
1011 Alaska Building, Seattle

The Girls Club No. 1,
is for the benefit of young business girls desiring home atmosphere at rate corresponding with their income; good board, place to receive friends; sewing, laundry privileges.
1115 Cherry St., Seattle. Phone, El. 1487

M. M. ROSS
QUALITY GROCER
Credit extended to people of reliability.
We Deliver
6219 17th Ave., N. W. Sunset 2222

FINE FOTOGRAFS
James & Merrihew
Main 1614 Eitel Bldg., Second at Pike

GROCERS
JONES-THURLOW COMPANY
RIGHT PRICES GOOD GOODS
Fourteenth and East Pine Sts., SEATTLE
EAST 0378

Clean Sanitary Grocery Stores
Groceteria STORES COMPANY INC.
Be Glad there's one near your home

CENTRAL DAIRY
Inc.
1932 9th Avenue Elliott 6210 SEATTLE

GENERAL PRINTING CO.
WILLARD E. TAYLOR
Commercial & Job Printing
605 Pacific Bldg. Seattle
Main 1356

E. G. EVERETT
TAILOR
Suite 221, Leary Bldg. SEATTLE

WASHINGTON

Seattle
(Continued)

SOCIETY
BEAUTY PARLORS
Suite 205, McDermott Bldg.
4th and Pine Streets Seattle
UPSTAIRS
Marcelling a Speciality.
We guarantee ours.
"The Shop That Good Service Made"
Elliot 3816 Main 5779

CHARACTER AND QUALITY IN FOOTWEAR
for Men Women Children
TWO STORES
CONSIDER THE Turrell SHOE QUALITY
Second and Madison
Third at Pine
SEATTLE, WASH.

Two Pants Suits for Men
The Extra Pair Double the Wear
$25 $30 $35
Men's and Boys' Furnishings and Hats
TAILORED READY CO.
401 PIKE STREET SEATTLE

Mackintosh-Truman LUMBER CO.
Houses Planned—Financed—Built
1038 Jackson Street Phone Beacon 0027

We guarantee to Hand Iron Men's Shirts when so ordered.
WEST SEATTLE LAUNDRY
and
MEN'S HAND LAUNDRY
West 0258
Dry Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing, Carpet Cleaning
General Launderers including Wet Wash

TERMINAL GARAGE
Twenty-Four Hour Service
GAS, OIL AND ACCESSORIES
Cars Stored, Washed and Polished
Railroad Ave. Main 0934
At Jackson St. Seattle

W. F. LARNE
Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry
Expert Watch Repairing
Jewelry Made to Order
419 PIKE ST. SEATTLE

FURNACES
Installed, Repaired and Cleaned
CORNICES, SKYLIGHTS, AND VENTILATING
TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING
FINLAY & ROBB, Inc.
90 Lenora St. SEATTLE Main 3704

Justice Stationery Co.
912 Second Avenue
Typewriter Supplies
Loose Leaf Goods
Fountain Pens—Kodaks

TAILOR
T. J. O'NEIL
PANTAGES BLDG. SEATTLE

Spokane

THE CRESCENT
MAIN AVENUE, RIVERSIDE AND WALL STREET
The Fountain Now Serving Refreshing
Cool Ices, Ice-Cream and Freezes
Convenient on First Floor

ICE CREAM PARLORS
NOONDAY LUNCHEONETTS
Quick Service
THE PALM

Summer Sport Hats of All Kinds at
Blakely's

HIGH-CLASS SHOE REPAIRING
SHOE HOSPITAL
"First Aid to Needy Soles"
N 120 Post St. N 11 Washington

G. T. SWENSON
WATCH REPAIRING
SWISS AND AMERICAN WATCHES
514 Rookery Bldg.

THE GOSSARD SHOP
Corsets, Brassieres and Hosiery
N. 6 WALL STREET

FORD CARS AND TRUCKS
C. A. SAFFLE, SALESMAN
Phone Max. 805 or Max 2929

"ALWAYS YOUR MONEY'S WORTH AT
WOLFF'S FURNITURE STORE
Corner Sprague and Washington

Scheffers Cafeteria
The Home of "Home Cooking"
S. 114-116 Howard St.
Opposite Hippodrome Theatre

GARDINER B. KENNEDY
INSURANCE
917 Paulsen Bldg. Main 2740

WATT BROS. GARAGE
All Work Guaranteed
Indiana near Division Max. 2663

MIES
Makers of Fine Garments for Men
307-08 Sherwood Bldg. Tel. M. 2267

WASHINGTON

Spokane
(Continued)

Coal, Coke and Wood
HAWKEYE FUEL CO.
Main 3976

7% Per Annum
Is the least we ever paid on Savings.
Savings left with us before the 10th of each month draw dividends from the 1st of that month.
THE NATIONAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION
Under State Supervision
120 N. WALL SPOKANE

L. C. SMITH & BROS. TYPEWRITER CO.
"The Silent Smith"
409 Hyde Building. Tel. Main 5919
J. A. BURNETT

MONICA B. THOMPSON
Public Stenographic Offices
Notary Public
Pianotype fac-simile Typewritten Letters
212-14 Eagle Bldg. Main 4272
Hours 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Mr. Tourist
For your breakfast, have a waffle down at Wilson's. They really are the best in town
WILSON'S WAFFLE LUNCHES
S. A. A. C. Bldg., New Madison Hotel Bldg.

The Parsons
Spokane's Family Hotel
PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT
Main 3863 First Ave. at Jefferson St.

HILL $5 $6 $7 SHOE STORES
SHOES FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY
520 Riverside Spokane

"Good Things to Eat"
THE SPOKANE TABLE SUPPLY CO.
Groceries, Meats, Bakery Goods
Delicatessen, Fruits and Vegetables
Fine Candies
812 Riverside Ave. Main 4300

Our "On Selection" service will enable you to supply your Sheet Music and Small Instrument Needs with assured satisfaction.
BAILEY'S INC.
518 Sprague Spokane, Wn.

DRY CLEANING
FOR EXPERT WORKMANSHIP AND DEPENDABLE SERVICE
CALL MAIN 909
CRESCENT CLEANERS, INC.
So. 303 Walnut St. Spokane, Wash.

R. M. WADE & CO.
Ford
SALES AND SERVICE
910 N. Monroe Phone Main 805
DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE

Inland Empire Cleaners, Inc.
J. D. CHIENE, Treas.
Dry Cleaning and Dyeing
QUALITY WORKMANSHIP
Prompt Service
Call Max. 4180 1016-22 N. Howard St.

If It's ELECTRIC See
DUNCAN
Wiring—Supplies—Radio

"Say it with flowers"
HOYT BROS. & CO.
FLORISTS
N. 11 Post Street Tel. Main 476

THE SILK HOUSE
Howard and First
An exclusive silk store in Spokane
FOR SILKS AND SERVICE

F. H. FLANDERS & CO.
Men's and Boys'
Clothing, Shoes and Furnishings
708 Main Avenue SPOKANE, WASH.

MADAME MAJER
606 Hyde Bldg., Spokane
HEMSTITCHING, BUTTONS, PLEATING, BRAIDING AND FEATHERWORK

LUTHER'S BARBER SHOP
Special Chairs for Children
MANICURING
615 Sprague Avenue

FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKING
Also Remodeling
Reliable Out by Day
MRS. ROSE MAY Riv. 1946-Y

DANIEL B. KRUGER
"Piano Tuning"
MAX. 4400

JONES & MITCHELL
General Ins. & Surety Bonds
217 Hutton Bldg. M. 3725

ATWOOD TRANSFER AND FUEL
S. 107 Stevens St. M. 5452
House, Glen. 2765

WASHINGTON

Spokane
(Continued)

SAAD BROTHERS
ARE GOOD SHOE REPAIRERS
Workmanship, Material and Service
702 Main Ave. N. 7 Lincoln St.

Tacoma

Complete Automobile Supplies and Garage Work
Authorized Dealer for
Lincoln Ford Fordson
Sales and Service
CAMP LEWIS SERVICE AND GARAGE CO.
On Pacific Highway Phone Greene Park 821

"ALL ROADS LEAD TO RHODES"
Full and Complete Stocks of Dependable Apparel and All Requirements of the Home
Rhodes Brothers
Broadway, Eleventh, Market
TACOMA

Knettle Corset Co.
"Where Corsetry Is An Art"
Corsets, Brassieres, Hosiery, Silk Underwear and Umbrellas
922 BROADWAY TACOMA
Main 1439 Colonial Theatre Building

WASHINGTON TOOL AND HARDWARE COMPANY
BUILDERS' HARDWARE, TOOLS
GENERAL HARDWARE
and
Spalding Athletic Supplies
928 Pacific Avenue Tacoma, Wash.

Western Foundry & Furnace Co.
Manufacturers of heating plants for residences, churches, schools and theatres
Expert repair and installation department in connection.
Phone Mad. 92 3002 So. Chandler St.

STADIUM DYE WORKS
Cleansing and Dyeing
Temporary Address
754 Broadway Main 140

TACOMA TRUCK COMPANY
FREIGHT AND GENERAL DRAY BUSINESS
STORAGE, TRANSFER AND MOVING
1722 Pacific Ave. Phone Main 397

SAFETY AVAILABILITY
HIGH EARNING POWER
We have never paid less than 6% on Savings
THE PACIFIC SAVINGS & LOAN ASS'N

J. W. WOOD CO.
Grocers
949 Tacoma Ave. Phone Main 213
We Carry Domino Sugar

DIAMOND T FUEL CO.
Quality and Service
Phones: Main 4293, Main 5257

CALLSON & AHNQUIST, Tailors
Better Clothes for Men
105 So. 10th Street TACOMA

"OHOP BOB"
Southern chicken dinners, fine sleeping accommodations. Beautiful mountain view. 26 miles from Tacoma. Phone Eatonville Main 6822.

CARTER CLEANERS
Cleaning and Pressing
Tailoring and Alterations
Phone Main 9387 724 St. Helens

TACOMA STEAM LAUNDRY
DeLuxe All Finished Laundry Service
Tel. Madison 74

ZIMMERMAN'S BARBER SHOP
First class in every respect
1301 Commerce Street TACOMA

JOHNSON TIRE COMPANY
KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRES
934 Market St. Main 535

Walla Walla

CRITERION
VAL. JENSEN
EXCLUSIVE APPAREL
FOR LADIES AND MISSES

GARDNER & CO., Inc.
The Quality Store
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Millinery, Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Groceries

A. M. JENSEN CO.
Walla Walla - - - - - Wash.
THE MODERN DAYLIGHT STORE
The best goods for the price, no matter what the price.

YOUNG & LESTER
FLORISTS

Yakima

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
Capital and Surplus $500,000.00
W. L. STEINWEG, PRESIDENT
YAKIMA, WASH.

AUTOMOBILE
TIRES AND ACCESSORIES
LOWE & POOLE
107 So. 3rd St. Phone 2749

THE CHAS. H. BARNES SHOP
SPECIALIST IN WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S READY-TO-WEAR
Masonic Temple, Yakima, Wash.

THE HILL SHOE STORES, Inc.
BETTER SHOES FOR LESS
E 315 Yakima Ave. Yakima, Wash.

U-SAVE GROCERY
F. E. MESSLER, Mgr.
515 W. Yakima Ave.

W. L. LEMON
MEN'S AND BOYS'
CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS
Cor. Yakima Avenue & 3rd St

ANNAVEE FLOWER SHOP
Artistic Floral Service
212 East Yakima Avenue. Phone 341
Members Florists Telegraph Association

LESLIE M. ROSE
JEWELER
418 W. Yakima Ave., Yakima, Wash. Tel. 563

ART NEWS AND COMMENT

Government Recognition of Art

THE need of a department, or a minister, of fine arts in the United States has long been urged. It has also been questioned, and arguments on both sides have been ably presented. But now, for the first time, the matter has been taken up practically and is to be brought before the next session of Congress. I, personally, am among those who believe in the necessity. I have seen the great advantage of art and artists in the countries of Europe where there is such a department, or authority, even though blunders are made and criticism aroused. Americans complain of the deplorable condition of the industrial arts in the United States and the want of technical training in the art schools, they point out how little is known of American art abroad, with representation there of American artists left to the private citizen of wealth or some private society or group; in fact they make out an unanswerable protest when they call attention to the numerous ways in which American art and artists are allowed to flounder along somehow, when, in almost every other civilized land, there are authorities to regulate and take in charge all art questions and movements that have a national importance. It is to provide for just such an authority, or authorities, that Mr. Walter Gilman Page, chairman of the Massachusetts Art Commission, has prepared his bill "to create a Department of Fine Arts."

Many Valuable Suggestions

The bill makes many valuable suggestions. To begin with, it insists upon the need of such a department by explaining at once its purpose, which "shall be to increase knowledge of the arts through official channels, and to develop a taste for art, one of the greatest factors in the march of human progress." A step in advance will indeed have been made if Congress can be induced to accept art as a serious influence in the development of the Nation. The bill then suggests that the department should have charge of all the national galleries in Washington and "wherever situated"; that the Minister, or Secretary, be a member of the Commission of Fine Arts and advise and judge in all the many matters now in that commission's charge; that the Secretary "shall also have direction and charge of international relationships in the field of art," the term relationship including international exhibitions; that the consular service shall be responsible for keeping the Secretary informed of all art movements and matters in other countries; that the Secretary shall investigate the teaching of art in the public schools and advise upon better methods, "to the end that the coming generation may possess the knowledge necessary for a wider, better informed and more highly developed public taste;" that the Secretary "shall co-operate with the industrial interests of the United States to the end that a better understanding of the value of art in the industrial products of the country may be obtained."

Here, briefly stated, are the objects of the bill, and they are excellent as far as they go. Other sections in it refer chiefly to the official organization and management of the department, about which I shall say nothing at the moment except that the Department of Fine Arts is to have an equal standing with all the other executive departments of the Government, which is only as it should be.

Graphic Arts Ignored

Mr. Page's interest in improving art conditions in America has taken such practical expression that it cannot be doubted, and, because of this interest, he will probably be the first to welcome, though he may not accept, any criticisms seriously made or any suggestions offered by those who are in sympathy with him.

One criticism is that the graphic arts are completely ignored in his bill. This is not surprising. They usually are, though probably of all the arts they have the most powerful influence in spreading a knowledge of art and developing public taste, two ends which Mr. Page rightly thinks of the greatest importance. Painting, sculpture, architecture, the industrial arts all are mentioned, but no reference can be found to the graphic arts. This is a serious omission, for eventually, if the bill is passed and the department created, it would lead to many misunderstandings and mistakes, especially when it came to a question of those international exhibitions which, with one or two exceptions, American art has hitherto been misrepresented, if represented at all.

To know what is being done abroad, for which the aid of the consular service is to be secured, is very desirable. But still more desirable is it to know that Americans are doing something themselves, as it is high time they should. Now it would be all very well for the Department of Fine Arts to keep a watchful eye on the teaching of art in the public schools, for it would be better to have no art teaching at all than the wrong kind. But infinitely more essential, if American artists are to compete successfully with foreign artists, is it to establish the much needed national school in which artists and craftsmen would be trained technically as seriously as students are trained in the law and other professions—a school run on the same basis as West Point and Annapolis.

Need of Technical Training

A thorough technical training is the basis of all the arts and crafts, and, with one or two rare exceptions, it is not provided by the innumerable art schools throughout the country. America has nothing like the Beaux-Arts in Paris, the Bookwork School in Leipzig, the Royal College of Art and the London County Council Central School in London. A National Art School in Washington could accomplish more than Government supervision of other schools elsewhere. Then, when the Government had given the chance for artists to be trained, it should put into their hands, under the department's control, the organization of great national exhibitions like the Salons in Paris and the Royal Academy in London. For artists should have the actual choice, arrangement and management of their exhibitions. They have proved by the success and vitality of the Salons and the Royal Academy that they best understand their own interests and are eminently practical where the political and financial, as well as æsthetic, furtherance of art is concerned.

From Washington such a national exhibition could be sent all over the country, as many exhibitions are sent now, and so help to stimulate interest in art and maintain a high standard, aims which Mr. Page, in his bill, has so much at heart. And so it should be with the American section contributed to foreign exhibitions. In London, when the Board of Trade arranges for a British Section abroad, it is to artists it intrusts the selection and arrangement of the exhibits. And a Department of Fine Arts in Washington would fail in fulfilling its purpose if it did not recognize the undeniable fact that artists know more about their own business, just as soldiers and sailors know more about theirs, than anybody else.

To sum up: in the perfect Department of Fine Arts in Washington the Secretary should be an authority to consult and advise and authorize, but in the practical management of all details appertaining to art, he should be really a clerk under the direction of trained artists.

Mr. Page's bill would have more unqualified support from artists if, in it, these two or three matters were made clear. E.

From a Thistle Print, © Detroit Publishing Co.; © Gari Melchers

"Easter Morn," From the Painting by Gari Melchers

Important Accessions by the Toledo Museum of Art

Toledo, O., July 21
Special Correspondence

WITH the opening of the present building of the Toledo Museum of Art in 1912, Mrs. Edward D. Libbey dedicated one of the galleries to her father, Maurice A. Scott. The museum stands on property once owned by Mr. Scott, and the particular gallery chosen to honor his memory occupies the site of the house in which he lived for many years. This gallery is to contain eventually a series of paintings which will show the development of the art in America from the earliest times down to the present. It now boasts of fine examples of the work of Copley, West, Stuart, Sully, Inness, Blakelock, Winslow, Homer, and other artists who have contributed to the development of American painting; and to this group Mrs. Libbey has recently added paintings by Whistler, Duveneck and Melchers.

Courtesy Toledo Museum of Art

"Head of an Old Man," by Frank Duveneck

Duveneck's Work

That by Frank Duveneck, a "Head of an Old Man," was done in Florence in 1883, 11 years after he did the "Whistling Boy," perhaps the best known of his works, which is in the Cincinnati Museum, where, indeed, are so many of his finest pictures. Old men were a favorite subject for portraiture with Duveneck, and this particular one is among his finest. It has that free, dashing brushwork which characterized his art, and which gave life and vitality to the splendid draftsmanship and construction of his heads, figures and compositions.

John Singer Sargent once remarked, "After all's said, Frank Duveneck is the greatest talent of the brush of this generation." In addition, future generations will consider him one of the greatest contributors to the art development of our country, for throughout his long years of teaching, both in America and abroad, he impressed upon countless students the fundamentals of sane and sound art.

A Whistler "Nocturne"

No gallery of American art can hope to be comprehensive without a good Whistler. The "Crepuscule in Opal, Trouville," is one of those delightfully Whistlerian canvases in which commonplace form and matter are elevated to a remarkable beauty through delicacy of color harmonies. The "Crepuscule" is one of the Whistler "Nocturnes," painted in a pale and silvery blue enveloping the beach and water beyond in the cool atmosphere of evening.

The third of the group is Gari Melchers' "Eastern Morn." Though born in Detroit, Melchers reached a position of eminence in the art circles of Europe before he was known more than casually in America. He lived for a long time in Holland, and there he painted the peasantry in their formal aspects, as when assembled for religious worship, or in their more intimate moods, around the fireside.

The painting by him which Mrs. Libbey has presented to the Toledo Museum falls into the former class. Within an unadorned chapel the parishioners are seated at their devotions, the high gray wall a contrasting background to the colorful bonnets and blouses of the ladies. Each face is a portrait study in itself, and though the interest centers in the figures in the lower portion of the picture, the expanse of wall above is relieved by the colored glass windows, and the splashes of light cast from across the church. The picture was done in 1911, and Melchers considers it one of his best.

BLAKE-MORE GODWIN.

Besnard Reforms the Ecole des Beaux-Arts

Paris, July 5
Special Correspondence

SINCE the day he has been placed at the head of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, M. Albert Besnard has not forgotten that his first duty is to modernize the rules of the school and make its teaching more profitable. He has been particularly struck by the number of competitions which are recompensed in money, for which, as is natural enough, the pupils are eager. These competitions take up the best part of their time. They have the grave disadvantage of turning the students aside from their serious studies and lead them into the search for skillful approximations and facile formulas. The remedy proposed by M. Besnard is the suppression of at least half of these competitions.

Another opportune reform in sight is the diminution of the number of jurymen charged to judge these proofs, and a revision of the rule which permits a sojourn of 15 years in the school. There is no reason why the sojourn should exceed five years. If the pupil is gifted, five years are sufficient to put in relief his personality. If he is not gifted, whatever the number of years he stays at the school, he will never be an artist. It is then perfectly useless to allow him to encumber the studios for 10 years more.

M. Besnard also intends to modify certain details of teaching. The study of the human head will be imposed very specially on the young students. They will be equally invited to study dressed figures such as they meet in the street. Many other changes of secondary importance are envisaged by M. Besnard.

Another great debate has taken place concerning the opportunity of an important reform in the competition for the Prix de Rome. Both M. Dagnan-Bouveret and M. Albert Besnard have expressed their opinion about this serious question. M. Dagnan-Bouveret recalls that in the reports about the envois de Rome, the Academy of Beaux-Arts has vehemently pronounced against the new tendencies in art. While M. Henri Bergson has raised his voice to denounce the weakening of general culture deprived of Latin and Greek, and the great damage such a situation can bring to French letters, the painters complain of what is done today both in the studios of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts and at the Villa Médicis. Comparing what is done today in the school with what was done 30 or 40 years ago, M. Dagnan-Bouvzeret points out that more sincerity was formerly shown, the care for good drawing was manifest, the search for character was more attentive, and the execution more respectful. The school, he said, is meant to form artists in possession of their métier, and not mere clowns of the pallette. The modification of the Prix de Rome he proposes is as follows: The 10 "logistes" would have to execute in "loges" a given subject, a painted sketch, in a few days—a week at the most. Then they would be given a month to paint "en loges" a figure life-size from nature.

A sketch is sufficient to prove the sense of composition and a life-size piece gives an idea of the value of a painter. Repeating an expression of Gluck, M. Dagnan-Bouveret said that, "What gives most freedom to a young aritst is great knowledge."

A Round of London Galleries

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, July 6

TWO of the most important exhibitions of the work of the French impressionists seen in London for many years are at the moment open to the public at Messrs. Agnew's and Messrs. Knoedler's, both in Bond Street. They cover a period in the history of painting, the far-reaching results of which can be seen throughout the painting of our own day. It is instructive, and indeed comforting, to be in a position to review comprehensively the work of the revolutionaries in their day, who have since become the teachers of the painters of the present.

Corot, Daumier, Courbet, Coutoure, Degas, Manet, Monet, Renoir, Sisley, Pissaro—each is to be valued for his individual and spirited revolt which overthrew the official classicism of France. And these pictures to be seen at the moment are representative in many cases of the highest achievement. Indeed, the Agnew show, composed only of 20 examples, is mostly of masterpieces. At Messrs. Knoedler's the collection is larger. It contains many pictures that illustrate the ideals of the impressionists in tackling the problems of nature with analysis of color and atmospheric phenomenon, their audacity in leaving the studio with its cut-and-dried formulæ, and painting direct from nature in the open, the passion with which they pursued their quest in fathoming the great mysteries, till then shirked or ignored by the painter, all this can be felt in the vibrating quality of their work.

Some Noble Failures

Of course, not all the pictures are successes, yet the failures are noble and impress one all the more with the overwhelming difficulties they set themselves to face. It has been said with truth that the French impressionists sacrificed the black and white content—so valuable a quality in the work of the "old masters"; but remember what they gave the world in place of it: a newer, truer relation of color values in form, and a keener appreciation of the pictorial value of nature in her many aspects, apart from the subjective charm of her scenic effects. The myriad possibilities thus opened to the painter have not yet been exhausted. Painting today is still concerned with most of the problems the impressionists set themselves to solve, and their methods of approach have become the basis of much of the teaching in our art schools.

The visitor to the two exhibitions will be spellbound before Manet's "Le Bon Bock." Yet this picture cannot be said to be in any way impressionistic. Frans Hals might have done it. Indeed, so simple, so grand in manner, and free from all affectation of style of any kind is this picture, that any of the great masters of portraiture might have had a hand in it. The picture brought fame and popularity to Manet in 1873, at a time when the painter suffered much abuse for his so-called anarchism in painting. Yet here is a work of amazing force and vision which no one, even the most critical anti-impressionist, can afford to ignore. It has had a varied career, having changed hands a dozen times in recent years and is considered to be worth the astonishing figure of £50,000, a price higher than the record paid for any Franz Hals.

Couture, that rare French master of Manet, is represented by a large canvas, and Cezanne by a landscape which is one of the finest things of the kind I have ever seen.

At Knoedler's the show is again dominated by Manet, but this time in a style entirely unrelated to Franz Hals or anybody else for that matter but himself. Instead of a single figure as in "Le Bon Bock" Manet has composed his picture of several and has rather made a mess of the perspective, the heads of the figures not being distinct in their relation to each other. Yet in this snapshot of an everyday scene, chaos gives the artist an excuse for rhythmic and orderly arrangements of color, tone and line.

Contemporary Art Society

By the courtesy of the Duke of Westminster, Grosvenor House is lent for an exhibition of the works purchased by the Contemporary Art Society. Often in exhibitions, the label used by the society denoting purchase of certain works remind one that its business is an important one. Something like 300 items have been purchased during the last few years by modern painters, sculptors and engravers, for loan or presentation to galleries, in various parts of the country. The present exhibition of the total purchase up to date is therefore useful in that it is possible to see exactly what are the aims of the society.

First of all, it is to be remembered that the society works along original lines by investing in one man, appointed yearly, power to buy for it that which he thinks fit. This is quite a different method from that of the Chantry Bequest, which buys through a selection committee.

Again, whereas the Chantry Bequest almost entirely devotes its funds to the buying of works by academicians and painters of long established reputations, the Contemporary Art Society devotes itself mainly to the works of young men who have yet their way to make. Thus it pays less for its acquisitions than would be paid for works by men of repute, while at the same time giving help where most needed. This policy has given a definite bias in the direction of "advanced art" which is another distinctive difference from the acquisitions made by the Chantry Bequest.

Of course, mistakes have been made, but financially they are not serious, and are entirely counterbalanced by the fact that many works have more than trebled in value since the days when they were acquired by the society, which have not been long. Only 13 years ago, when the society began its work, Mr. Augustus John, Mr. Wilson Steer and many others were not generally accepted by the art-loving public, and many young men whose works are on the walls at Grosvenor House are almost entirely unknown today.

Most of the outstanding works have already been discussed in this column when they have appeared at various London shows, so that it would be superfluous to mention them further here. Suffice it to say that the exhibition is a worthy monument to the methods and aims of the society, which by the way, is run by private subscription.

KENNEDY NORTH.

Telephone:— Gerrard 7557

Telegraphic:— Frapartri, St. James, London

WORKS OF ART

FRANK PARTRIDGE
No. 6 West 56th Street
NEW YORK
26 King St., St. James
LONDON, S. W.

PAINTINGS by CALIFORNIA ARTISTS
Kanst Art Galleries
826 South Hill St.
Los Angeles, California

W. J. Gardner Co.
PICTURE SHOP
Paintings, Engravings, Etchings, Water Colors, Mezzotints, Carbons, Gravures, Photographs, Artistic Picture Framing, Fine Mirrors.
498 Boylston Street, Boston

Ancient *and* Modern Paintings
EARLY ENGLISH PORTRAITS
BARBIZON and SELECTED AMERICAN PAINTINGS
Bronzes *by* PAUL MANSHIP
AT THE GALLERIES OF
Scott & Fowles
667 Fifth Avenue
Between 52nd and 53rd Sts.
NEW YORK CITY

PIANOS
SUITABLE FOR
MODEST HOMES

OWING to our large volume of business in HENRY F. MILLER grands and player pianos we have many pianos taken in exchange from some of the finest homes in New England. Following used pianos are thoroughly renovated:

Emerson	Upright	$75	Imperial	Upright	$190
Fisher	"	95	Henry F. Miller	"	200
New England	"	115	Gabler	"	205
Guild	"	125	Gabler	"	210
Kimball	"	135	Henry F. Miller	"	225
Barmore	"	140	Chickering Parlor Grand		200
Singer	"	145	Henry F. Miller Parlor Grand		325
Bradford	"	150	Henry F. Miller Parlor Grand		375
Cornish	"	155	Trowbridge Baby Grand (Nearly new)		685
Prescott	"	160	Henry F. Miller Baby Grand (Latest style)		750
Haynes	"	165			
Henry F. Miller	"	175			
Mason & Hamlin	"	180			

Two Mahogany Colonial Upright, almost new....$275 and 295
Three Mahogany Colonial Player Pianos, almost new....285 to 325

Many more to select from not quite ready. Easy terms.
Near Arlington Subway Station *Always Reliable*
Established 1863
Henry F. Miller & Sons Piano Co.
395 Boylston Street, Boston

Scott & Company Limited

SCOTT'S
MARKDOWN SALE

Our Entire Collection of Business Suits Topcoats and Slip-On Travel Coats

IT'S our regular stock—largely composed of imported fabrics and Scottish Woollen Trade Mark Association productions whose craft has stood the test of time and style so well.

Our own distinctive make and standard

The Reductions and New Prices Are:

$80 grade reduced to **$65**	$60 grade reduced to **$49**
$75 grade reduced to **$63**	$55 grade reduced to **$46**
$70 grade reduced to **$59**	$50 grade reduced to **$42**
$65 grade reduced to **$54**	$45 grade reduced to **$38**

For our distinctive Quality in Suits, with the mark down of a store-wide nature offering complete style ranges. It is good business to urge this Definite Saving.

Scott & Company Limited
336 to 340 Washington Street, Boston

THE HOME FORUM

"Nollekens" in His Century

AMONG books loved by collectors but not well known to general readers, one of the most amusing is "Rainy Day" Smith's "Nollekens: His Life and Times." Smith, whose real name was John Thomas, owed his nickname to his having also written "A Book for a Rainy Day." Both books have been excellently edited within the last decade.

The "Nollekens" purports to be the life of Joseph Nollekens, a sculptor especially famed for portrait busts; but Smith's notions of biography were entirely unconventional. He was essentially a gossip, with a gossip's love of trivial detail and picturesque anecdote. He had, moreover, a special reason for writing this biography. Nollekens, whom he knew intimately for sixty years, had again and again promised to leave him a fat legacy, but for some reason neglected to do so. The sculptor had accumulated a fortune of sixty thousand pounds and might have lived in affluent style. Instead he practiced all the subterfuges of poverty, and all their shifts and devices Smith blandly records, narrating the private life of his hero with a lack of biographical "varnish" that is almost unique in literature.

✧ ✧ ✧

One might suppose that the resulting book would be very disagreeable; but it is not so. It is highly amusing, and the reader hardly knows whether Nollekens or Smith is the more laughable; for their peccadillos of character are not such as alienate sympathy, and they were both able to retain the liking of an immense circle of friends. They both have the rich eccentricities that delight us in characters in fiction, and either might, as the saying is, have stepped out of a Dickens novel.

✧ ✧ ✧

The value of the "Nollekens," moreover, does not reside in the description of the sculptor, but in the incidental pictures of London life between 1766 and 1833 and the wealth of reminiscence of famous men and women during a period when vigorous personalities abounded. The second volume is really a separate book with the title: "Memoirs of Contemporary Artists from the Time of Roubiliac, Hogarth, and Reynolds to that of Fuseli, Flaxman, and Blake"; and it is, as Mr. Whitten says, "a great lucky-bag of detail for students of London topography and the practice of the arts." From it subsequent writers have not hesitated to borrow with freedom. Smith was for years Keeper of Prints and Drawings in the British Museum, and many persons who knew him have testified concerning his prodigious knowledge of older London and his entertaining and genial manner of telling what he knew. His books—he also wrote "Antiquities of London," "Antiquities of Westminster," and "London Cries"—are written just as he may be imagined to have talked, without order or method, as garrulously as Jane Austen's Miss Bates and as little able to keep to his subject. He rambles along as if on a cow-path, taking wide detours, but in the end getting to his destination.

He had a feminine love of details of dress, for he was essentially an artist, and some of his most entertaining pages are devoted to descriptions of the fashions of his time. Here is one of Mary Welch's (Mrs. Nollekens') wedding costume: "Her figure, on her wedding-day, was attired in a sacque and petticoat of the most expensive brocaded white silk, resembling network, enriched with small flowers; which displayed, in the variation of the folds, a most delicate shade of pink. The deep and pointed stomacher was exquisitely guimped and pinked, and at the lower part was a large pin, consisting of several diamonds, confining an elegant point-lace apron; certainly at that period, rather unfashionable, but, on this happy event, affectionately worn by the lady in memory of her dear mother, who had presented it to her: indeed, Mrs. Nollekens was frequently heard to declare, that she was above 'the fleeting whimsies of depraved elegance.'" We learn further that the bride wore a point-lace neckerchief with a bouquet of rose buds, three necklaces of pearls, and a white satin bow; that her hair was dressed "very high" with large curls on each side, the whole being surmounted by a small cap of point-lace. Her shoes had silver buckles and heels three inches and a half in height. The bridegroom was dressed in purple with blue and white striped stockings and lace ruffles and frill.

✧ ✧ ✧

Such truthful trivialities give to the book an air of veracity far beyond that of biographies of greater importance. On page after page we have descriptions of Mrs. Nollekens going shopping or Mr. Nollekens trying to avoid having guests at dinner, interspersed with anecdotes of Dr. Johnson, Angelica Kauffmann, Garrick, Anne Radcliffe, "Gentleman" Bannister, Charles Townley, Hogarth, George the Third, Gainsborough, Fielding and a hundred others, and with really valuable facts concerning London streets, houses manners, and customs. Nollekens, for all his parsimony, seems to have impressed his personality upon others. He preserved his bluff independence even in the presence of the King. "When I was modeling the King's busto," he told Smith, "I was commanded to go to Buckingham House at seven in the morning, for that was the time His Majesty shaved. After he had shaved, and before he had put on his neckcloth, I modeled my busto. I sat him down, to be on a level with myself, and he seeing me go about him and about him, said to me, 'What do you want?' I said: 'I want to measure your nose. The Queen says I have made the nose too broad.' 'Measure it then!' said the King." And we are left to imagine "Little Nolly" solemnly measuring the royal nose with a pair of calipers—a scene that would have delighted Thackeray.

✧ ✧ ✧

On one page we have an account of the first, and only, production of the Shakespearean forgery, "Vortigern" and on the next the musical notation of some street cries; on the third, an advertisement of the sale of Sir Peter Lely's pictures; on the fourth a decription of the Royal Academy Club; and so the book goes. All in all, it would be difficult to find a more enlivening introduction to the men and manners of the first thirty years of the last century, or one more likely to make the reader wish for a fuller acquaintance of them. R. M. G.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75 cents. Single copies 5 cents.

WILLIS J. ABBOT, EDITOR

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is as follows:

	North America	Other Countries
Up to 16 pages	1 cent	2 cents
Up to 24 pages	2 cents	3 cents
Up to 32 pages	2 cents	4 cents

NEWS OFFICES

EUROPEAN: 2 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2, London.
WASHINGTON: 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.
WESTERN: Suite 1458, McCormick Bldg., 332 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC COAST: Room 200, 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
AUSTRALASIAN: L. C. A. Building, 60 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York, 21 East 40th Street
Cleveland, 512 Bulkley Building
Chicago, 1458 McCormick Building
Kansas City, 502A Commerce Building
San Francisco, Room 200, 625 Market Street
Los Angeles, 629 Van Nuys Building
Seattle, 763 Empire Building
London, 2 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2

Advertising rates given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved. The Monitor is a member of the A. B. C. (Audit Bureau of Circulations).

Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL, DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, LE HÉRAUT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY.

Capri

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This is Capri—

Waves and mountains meet,
Stitched by a silver cord—
A granite road cut through
the mountain side.
Houses strew the way—
Of yellow, pink and blue;
Balconies silhouette the sky.
Pretty creatures swing along
Kerchiefed in crimson and orange,
With burdens on their heads.
Trees spread their arms over arbors
And drop down golden fruit.
Flowers bloom in every nook.
Color everywhere!

Fishing smacks dot the azure blue
sea;
And, on the rock-bound coast,
Small boats slip through crevices
And usher you into grottoes of
green and blue.
At sunset time a golden glow—
Pink and purple fading into gray;
While, in the distance,
The smoke of Vesuvius,
Spirals itself away.

Gertrude S. McCalmont.

The Merchant at the Door

A good many years ago when I was a boy in New England, instead of going to the stores, the stores came to us, a very convenient and delightful custom. In the first place, it saved much shoe leather, and in the second place, it enlivened existence, for it furnished ideal opportunities for gossip with the traveling merchant, who knew everybody and everything in the village, and, in the privacy of the home could unburden his stock of gossip, as was not possible even in the general store. I can recall the butcher, the baker, the grocer, the dry-goods dealer and the tinman, all of whom visited our homes regularly, and who did a thriving business.

How the dry goods merchant could crowd into his moderate-sized, one-horse, covered wagon, dress goods and all that pertains to them, needles, and tape, hooks and eyes, thread and ribbon, linen and linings, silks and satins, calico and cambric, hose and underwear, boots and shoes, and forty other things, all the latest in style and all produced at a moment's notice, was then and is now an unsolved mystery. There seemed to be a marvelous legerdemain about it by which he could always show the thing desired.

The coming of the tinman was always a great event. He was a Yankee of the first water. He was not satisfied with one profit. He insisted upon two. He did not sell for cash but for rags (old or new, it made no difference). We were glad of course, to get rid of worthless, useless rags. He was glad to negotiate for them, as he could sell them for gold. Moreover, he paid for them, not in cash but in tinware. A thrifty arrangement it was for him. He made a handsome profit on the rags and another handsome one on the tinware. But he was always welcome, nevertheless. He was indispensable. There was no other way under the blue heavens by which my mother could get rid of those constant accumulations of white and colored remnants and wornout garments. The paper mill might have been fifty miles off. She wanted the tinware and he wanted the rags. An exchange was natural.

I can see the tinman's wagon as I write, a great boxlike affair on wheels, painted a bright red (never any other color) covered with gleaming pans and dippers, spiders and colanders, steamers and mashers, cups and coffeepots, brooms and brushes (he always carried them), while inside the cart were a thousand contrivances dear to the housekeepers' heart. The moment I saw the imposing and (to me) beautiful apparition in the distance coming through our street, I would rush madly to my mother, shouting: "Mother! Mother! The tinman's coming." That was all, but that was enough. Instantly she would drop needle, or cooking utensil, or leave the washtub or the ironing board and rush for the rag bag, commissioning me to stop the man when he reached the house. This I never failed to do. Indeed, he would have been forced to drive over my prostrate form if he had been inclined to overlook our wants.

But he was always very willing to stop and then the excitement began and continued till the last shred of cotton, linen and wool had been replaced by dazzling specimens of the tinworkers' art. All attempts to persuade him to raise the price of rags or lower the price of tinware always proved to be wasted breath. Rags were always "a drug in the market," and tin "as scarce as hen's teeth." He ought really to give less for the rags and charge more for the white metal. In fact, he would do so were he not forced by his obligations to wife and children (usually seven or eight in number) to make sure of the infinitesimal profit on my mother's rags and his own tinware. But when our united family reviewed the transaction we were apt to conclude that we had secured a very good bargain. I am positive his family must have been satisfied. The thought of anything but jubilation there is inconceivable.

Skaters

Black swallows swooping or gliding
In a flurry of entangled loops and
curves;
The skaters skim over the frozen river.
And the grinding click of their skates
as they impinge upon the surface,
Is like the brushing together of thin
wing-tips of silver.

—John Gould Fletcher.

Reproduced by Permission of the Artist

Trajan's Column, Rome. From a Drawing by C. Adolph Anderson

Trajan's Column and the Cats' Forum

WE LISTENED—or tried to listen—while one of our party read:

"In 113 A. D. Trajan erected, in the midst of the Forum he had built, a column to commemorate his Dacian victories. This shaft rises one hundred and twenty-four feet in the air, from a four-sided pediment, adorned with trophies of war—"

"Did you ever see so many cats in one place before?" broke in one of our party.

We agreed that we never had, and the reading continued:

"Tapering very slightly, it has a diameter of ten feet at the base, while within, a spiral staircase of one hundred and eighty-five steps leads to the top, where now stands a bronze figure of St. Peter.

"The shaft is formed of twenty-three drums of marble, covered with a series of reliefs about three feet high—a procession of about twenty-five hundred figures with horses and military equipment winding around the column to the feet of the Emperor, who stands at the top."

Intent upon deciphering the sculptured designs, which show the Emperor in every capacity, even menial ones, our attention was diverted by the great number of cats, apparently very much at home in the Forum, which is so much below the street level that it forms a sanctuary for them.

"Too mucha cat," ventured the vender of mosaics, when he failed to interest us in his wares, and a bystander remarked that he had counted fifty-five, but as that seemed too few, we decided to verify the number ourselves.

"Isn't that a black one, just beyond the short column over in the corner?"

"Yes, I counted him—he's fifty-five."

"Oh, there is another one, halfway up the wall—that makes fifty-six, doesn't it"

"And there is a gray one, on the gray column—same color as the column; do cats understand protective coloring? That makes fifty-seven, and—oh, there is the bus for the catacombs, so we will have to be on our way."

Afterward our ignorance was enlightened. We learned that these cats are public pets, protected and cared for, and possession being nine points in the law, this Forum, at least to one group of travelers, is no longer Trajan's—but the Forum of the Cats.

"Where It Listeth"

The wind—that master juggler of the cloud-world of castles with mighty battlements, of seas and sails and armies and herds—swings languidly this morning. It bears on its wings the keen, sweet spiceries of dew-wet branch and weed and blossom. It caresses the brow lightly and whispers seductive news of virgin radiance of field, of cool recesses of green, of close-cropped meadows veined with silvery, rollicking streams.

Who could guess the piratical doings of this same velvet-lipped wind on many a roaring night in midwinter when it seemed that the strident strains of the Valkyrian battle hymn woke in its sweep? "As changeable as the wind" is an ancient but true enough saying.

Last night, when the fingers of moonlight traced an indeterminate filigree upon the scene near about, the wind came in deep, regular gusts like the indrawing of great breaths as if some gigantic creature slept soundly. It shifted the piled up purple shade into this form and that, and stirred the trees into chanting roundelays.

Before the flickering shadows were woven into the vast fabric of night, the wind was like a shepherd to a flock, urging hither and thither, until the great, enfolding denseness gathered in the outer world and eclipsed it.

And this same wind races merrily with the tumbleweed over wide acres of the west, it strips the lovely petals from the rose, and bears in its arms the seeds that shall make the wilderness bloom, it garners the multicolored harvest of fall-time leaves into a glorious revel and then tucks them into sheltered covers before its cheeks are puffed out with icy blasts.

The west, the north, the south, the east wind, elemental, shouting, crooning, mourning—the wind that "bloweth where it listeth."

In Connemara

It is true that our pretty village has lost some of its picturesqueness by the demolition of its old moss-grown mud cabins, with their canopy of roses, and the wreath of blue smoke, which was always curling from the hole in the roof of each. In their stead, plain, comfortable but rather bare "laborer's cottages" have been built.

But nothing can destroy the natural beauty of Ballytumna. It is surrounded on three sides by high hills whose lovely coloring of emerald, purple and gold in the season of heather and furze, and of flowers almost all the rest of the year, is reflected in the clear waters of three small lakes. Here nature indeed

"Has spread o'er the scene,
Her purest of crystal and brightest
of green."

Then there is our large bog. Some people think of bogs as desolate, ugly things, but our bog at any rate has a strange, wild beauty of its own. You might walk for miles through it, on the rough paths between the long canals filled with rich brown water varied here and there by a black "boghole" of unfathomable depth, without meeting a creature. On a spring or summer day when the sun is shining, and the lovely white and yellow "bog flowers" found nowhere else, are in bloom our bog is very beautiful. Its air is supposed to have an unusual amount of ozone in its composition and it is certainly most invigorating. The bird life of Ballytumna is very interesting. We have an occasional visit of an eagle from Achill—"Eagle" Island, but I have only twice seen one. There are plenty of herons, however, who stand on one leg gazing contemplatively into the lakes, apparently lost in deep thought. The song birds including the skylark, are very numerous, because none of our boys ever rob a nest. The robins are so tame that they will often eat out of our hands and in winter they tap on our windows for their breakfast until they get it.

The peasant children are charming. As I watch them at their play, or sitting on the grass in attitudes of unconscious grace, Longfellow's lines always rise to my mind:

"Ye are better than all the ballads,
That ever were sung or said."

Truly an Irish peasant child is a "living poem." They, as well as their seniors, are always shyly courteous.

An English friend told me that she had often heard of the good manners of the Irish but she never realized how far these extended until she came on a visit to us, and used to hear such expressions as these, "Mary, where does the ould lady of a goose be gone?" "Pat, please to ketch the ould lady of an ass for me." (A young lady, by the way, always means a colleen, i. e., a girl of any class.) My friend was also amused on hearing a peasant calling to a group of girls, "Lads, lads, come here, sure I've something to show you." "Lads" is applied indifferently to boys and girls.

"A Sweetsmelling Savour"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DURING the season of the year when the air is made fragrant by the sweet odors from verdant nature in her gentle moods, thought is often stirred to consider these unseen wonders. Conscious of the delicious odors of leaf, bud, and blossom, doubtless many who are privileged to closely companion with nature do recognize that their thoughts turn to God when they encounter these sweet breaths of summertide. If we ponder the subject carefully, noting how the Bible touches on it here and there, we shall see that "a sweetsmelling savour" of verdant nature is but a symbol of Godlike attributes. These also appear in the finer essences of human character,—in humility, affection, and gentleness.

In the religious cultus of the Mosaic era "sweet savour" was often mentioned as the acceptable quality of offerings made in the sacrifices required of the Israelites; and so this quality became a fixed standard in the Jewish observances. Therefore, when Paul desired to set before the Ephesians his estimate of the purity of the Master's character and sacrifice, it was quite natural for him to refer to this gentle mental quality. After giving the Ghristians of Ephesus some wise advice about putting away offensive thinking and manners, he recommended that they "walk in love" toward each other. Knowing the quality of genuine sweetness, Paul held before their thoughts the greatest model, the man Jesus, who, he said, had "given himself for us an offering and a sacrifice to God for a sweetsmelling savour."

Christian Science has now come to interpret the significance of this reflected quality, and to show how a right understanding of it, as most vividly brought out in the career of Jesus, may be cultivated and radiated in the lives of those who accept the teachings of this pure Science. Eschewing all mere sentimental, emotional, or physical concepts, it lifts thought to behold the true mental quality of sweetness as an attribute of divine Mind, perfect Love, mingling an impersonal charm with gentleness and humility, and elevating all who are touched by it.

This genuine quality of sweetness seems to come to not a few through association with gifted relatives and friends. To others, it comes through a willingness to give up all for Truth and, if need be, to suffer persecution, that the true meaning of Christianity with all its power and gentle fragrance may be felt and enjoyed by others. Then their lives, on an ascending scale, become like those plants which, Goldsmith tells us, when

"... crush'd or trodden to the ground,
Diffuse their balmy sweets around."

With patient, tender love for all, Mrs. Eddy frequently expressed earnest desire that her pen or influence might help those who chose to persecute, oppose, the followers of Truth on earth. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 227) she expressed the hope that even such might be raised to a more honest conception of Life, to "a life in which the fresh flowers of feeling blossom, and, like the camomile, the more trampled upon, the sweeter the odor they send forth to benefit mankind." One does not need to entertain a sense of martyrdom or pride in bearing a temporary yoke of tyranny to cultivate this ideal which the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science sets forth as a means whereby to exhale the pure influence of Truth and Love, fragrant beyond the odor of rose or lily.

Discovering that he has a garden of thought sadly needing cultivation, one may become his own gardener. Finding many mental weeds, he pulls them up; and as he frees his own little plot from passion, envy, hatred, and such like, the flowers of his better nature grow and blossom. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 343), "Warmed by the sunshine of Truth, watered by the heavenly dews of Love, the fruits of Christian Science spring upward, and away from the sordid soil of self and matter."

Gaining an understanding of this Science, its students thus purify their own thinking, learn dearly-prized lessons in humility, sweeten their affections, acquire more of wisdom expressed in Christlike gentleness, and taste the joys of victory in Truth. In gratitude men, women, and children are now reflecting the fragrance of pure Love in every clime. Uniting under one inspired Leader, they can say with Paul, "Now thanks be unto God, which always causeth us to triumph in Christ, and maketh manifest the savour of his knowledge by us in every place."

Befriended

In sunshine and in rainfall,
For steadfast company,
There are the far-off, friendly hills
All unaware of me.
And when the Spring is over,
And when the grass forgets,
There are the little shadows left
As blue as violets.
The stars make shelter of the sky
With many a window-light,
The dreams that hide them all the day
Sing star-like all the night.
The winds come by from east and west
With pleasant passing words;
I warm my hands in sunset
And share my bread with birds.

—Josephine Preston Peabody.

Plymouth

Plymouth—was there ever so sweet and droll a sound? Drake's Plymouth, English Western Plymouth, city where men speak softly, and things are sold for shillings, not for dollars; and there is love and beauty and old houses . . . and beyond which are little fields, very green, bounded by small piled walls of stone: and behind them the brown and black, splintered, haunted moor. By that the train shall go up: by Dartmouth, where my brother was—I will make a litany; by Torquay, where Verrall stayed; and by Paignton, where I have walked in the rain: past Islington, where John Ford was born, and Appledore, in the inn of which I wrote a poem against a commercial traveler; by Dawlish, of which John Keats sang; within sight of Widdicombe, where old Uncle Tom Cobley rode a mare; not a dozen miles from John Galsworthy at Manaton. — Rupert Brooke.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	$3.00
Ooze sheep, vest pocket edition, India Bible paper	3.00
Morocco, vest pocket edition, India Bible paper	3.50
Full leather, stiff cover, same paper and size as cloth edition	4.00
Morocco, pocket edition, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
Levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper	6.00
Large Type Edition, leather, heavy India Bible paper	7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and French

Cloth	$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and German

Cloth	$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	5.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to

HARRY I. HUNT,
Publishers' Agent
107 Falmouth Street, Back Bay Station
BOSTON, U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 30, 1923

EDITORIALS

Limiting Production Arbitrarily

If it were possible to regard or to discuss, absolutely without prejudice of any kind, the question of the right or the wrong of arbitrarily limiting the production of essential commodities, a much better view of the matter might be the result. Just now, in the United States, it is proposed by the producers of gasoline to suspend the operation of the refineries in what is known as the midcontinent field during the month of August, for the avowed purpose of allowing absorption by the trade of the unprecedentedly large surplus of gasoline said to be existing. The announcement of this purpose follows a somewhat spectacular decline in the market from the prices charged for gasoline in recent years. In the Pacific coast states the retail price has reached the lowest point since the beginning of the World War.

Opposition to the curtailment of production is made, and quite emphatically, by the associated retailers, who declare the belief that it is a duty of the producers at this time to reduce the price of gasoline, and that in this way, more properly than any other, could existing surplus stocks be reduced. Of course, in this particular instance, the retailer expresses the views of the average consumer, as well as his own. And it cannot be said that the view is purely a selfish one. It would require no great amount of argument to convince the great masses of the thinking public, in whatever country they may live, that it is an inalienable right of the consumers to receive, in the due course of production and industrial activity, the maximum output of farms, mills, factories and shops, and also of the oil wells and refineries which have become so important a factor in recent years.

But we see the farmer and the cotton planter, the gardener and the dairyman, arbitrarily limiting the output of their producing machinery without any apology to the public, and without any hindrance from commissions or boards. By common consent they have the equally inalienable right to refuse to produce grain and other foodstuffs at a loss, or to overstock the market with those staple or perishable commodities which depreciate in value in direct ratio to their abundance.

Take, if you please, the producer of crude petroleum and the refiner of the products thereof. Admitting in advance the truth of the oft-repeated charge that leaders in these industries have accumulated tremendous profits, and that their investments are still bringing them enormous cash and stock dividends. Yet the fact remains that, under the operation of the economic rule now existing, they may reasonably claim the same right to limit the output of their plants that the farmer, the gardener, the cotton planter and the dairyman have to reduce, to the basis of economic operation, the activities in which they are engaged.

And above and beyond the consideration of profit to be made by the owners and operators of the wells and refineries, is the question of continued profitable employment of the wage earners engaged in these industries. American Labor has, by its own initiative, established the present high standard of wages. All along the line, except on the farms, the whole economic structure has been adapted to this standard. To compel continued overproduction in a single industry, such as the refining and marketing of gasoline, would, naturally, reduce the earning power of the wage earners in that industry. What would compensate them for the inevitable economic loss? Present rates for housing, clothing, coal, and the numberless other things necessary in the homes would be maintained.

The practice of economic quackery is a dangerous system to encourage. It is undeniable that too great a proportion of the price paid for the products of the oil wells and refineries has been absorbed by the already wealthy investors in those industries. But the way to bring about an adjustment is not to begin at the bottom by imperiling the wage basis, if not the continued employment, of those who are defenseless.

The National "Health Census"

What no doubt is intended as a persuasive and compelling appeal is being made by the National Health Council, urging every person in the United States to avail himself of the opportunity to "take a peep into the future to see what the condition of his health will be a few years hence." According to what purports to be an announcement by the United States Public Health Service, this National Health Council is made up of "the thirteen greatest public health organizations in America." That should be reassuring, perhaps. And yet the wonder persists just why 10,000,000 free Americans, say at the rate of 30,000 a day for a year, should submit themselves to the uncertain processes of these tests, the results of which can mean nothing to them as individuals.

The propaganda of this so-called health council is being disseminated through the press at the present time, the effort evidently being to popularize the plan by making it appear, not as paid advertising matter, but as an important public movement carried on under the beneficent auspices of the Government. But who is to pay the cost of this nation-wide clinic? It does not appear that the members of the medical profession who are to conduct these tests are working without compensation, although the inference is unavoidable that the experiments made and the statistics gathered will be utilized by these gentlemen in whatever way they may see fit. What a splendid groundwork all this will supply for future tests and experiments! The public is offered nothing except the advice which may be given to "consult a physician." But perhaps that is enough. Who would ask more?

The program outlined so attractively is in line with the persistent effort of the medical doctors to induce or compel every person—man, woman and child—in the United States, to submit themselves, on some pretext or another, to diagnosis and future treatment. To the extent to which the cost of these experiments can be shifted upon the public in the form of taxes, to that extent is the individual disarmed. If he can be made to believe that he is getting something for nothing, if the doctor is paid out of the public purse, the end sought is attained. The main thing is that the individual, no matter of what age or condition, be taught to seek material means which are held out to him as assuring him health and happiness.

Doctors of two decades ago did not resort to such means. Those of today would shrink from such practices if it were not that they realize the steadily growing public distrust of their methods. It is in an effort to overcome, if possible, the tendency of the public to discontinue the use of drugs that such campaigns as that now being carried on are inaugurated.

The Danger Point in the Balkans

The Balkans after the war, as before it, are a palimpsest of overlaid ambitions, aspirations and resentments that does not bode well for the maintenance of the peace of the world. But the point of acutest danger in that part of the world is Serbia. Magnified fourfold by the decisions of statesmen after the end of the war, Serbia is suffering keenly from a state of mind. That state of mind is most concretely expressed by the words "Greater Serbia." Serbian statesmen, as well as the man in the street, are suffering from the obsession that the nations included in Jugoslavia were placed there, not as partners, but to be governed by the Serbians. The fact that the Croatians, for instance, are both more numerous and more highly cultured than the Serbians; that the Macedonians are an abler race than the Serbians; that the Montenegrins possess a record of gallantry in the successful defense of their liberties for five centuries, until the Serbians occupied their country, which any nation might envy, means little or nothing to the chauvinistic Serb.

Belgrade is proceeding on the theory that whoever opposes the rigors of Serbian rule—or misrule—is opposing manifest destiny. That destiny is limned in the Serbian mind in terms of a minority—and a small and less cultured minority—ruling a large and more highly cultured majority by the power of the bayonet.

Civilization dissents from the rule of a more highly cultured majority by a less highly cultured minority almost as much as nature abhors a vacuum. To admit that such a relation can endure indefinitely is to maintain that the world is marching backward instead of moving forward. Political relations, like water, always seek their level. The level is being sought, with much suppressed passion, in the Balkans—in Croatia, in Slovenia, in Montenegro, in Macedonia. The only realizable hope is that that political adjustment will be attained without too grave a shock to the life of the Balkans and of Europe. All the ominous portents now visible in Jugoslavia could have been avoided if Serbia had conceived its position in the grouping of sister nations as a partner instead of a master. But Serbian mental and moral characteristics have made that correct and objective conception of the situation apparently impossible.

Japan's Position in Manchuria

In roads built, railroads and telegraph lines constructed and industries established, Japan may rightfully claim to be the fairy godmother of certain portions of the Asiatic mainland, notably Korea and Manchuria. But neither Koreans nor Chinese, because of that fact, have been drawn, in any considerable number, to fellowship with Japan. New and broad highways, young Koreans will assert, furnish Japan with powerful strands for the net in which it is enmeshing Korea—and Asia. Railroads, the Chinese insist, demand protection, both military and political, and thus, via the railroads, Manchuria is passing into permanent Japanese control. Such misinterpretations of Japan's purposes, the Japanese contend, is merely an evidence of ungrateful prejudice, and further proof that both Koreans and Chinese need the guiding hand of an understanding power, such as Japan.

A pamphlet prepared by the newspapers of Dairen, South Manchuria, for presentation at the Manchurian banquet held recently at the School of Journalism in the University of Missouri, sets forth clearly, and with unique brevity, the Japanese position in Manchuria, as interpreted by Japanese themselves. Seven papers, one in English, two in Chinese and four in Japanese, united in the publication of this statement, which was prepared in Japanese and translated into English.

Manchuria, long thought of by the Chinese as a "forbidden land," and, more recently, one object of Russia's Far Eastern advance, was opened up, we are told, along with Mongolia "so as to bathe them in the light of civilization and peace. . . . In other words, Japan's policy for Manchuria, which is scrupulously just and fair, has introduced the dawn of enlightenment into the raw country and matured it."

Then follows a long list of tables, many of them comparisons between China of the eighteen provinces and Manchuria, designed to reveal the extent to which the latter has progressed beyond China proper. One of these tables is of special interest. After tabulating the rolls of the intermediate schools of Manchuria, there is this statement: "In all the schools above the intermediate ones, inclusive, Chinese students are freely admitted, so far as linguistic difficulty does not stand in the way." In other words, if a Chinese lad knows Japanese, the schools are open to him.

Men may differ sharply as to the extent of the altruism involved in the Japanese operations in Manchuria. But this report of the Manchurian railroad demonstrates at least that it is bringing to Korea a civilizing influence, and a helpful stimulus to progress along the lines of material development.

Vaccine Virus or Divine Wrath

There has been a belief that smallpox was epidemic in Gloucester, England, and the bishop of that see has discovered why. In an episcopal letter, which was read in all the churches of his diocese, he said:

> I think an epidemic of this sort is a judgment, but it is a judgment for neglect to obey God's law and to fulfill His will, and the right thing for us to do is to change our conduct. We are to ask what are the causes of this outbreak and then to try and remedy them.
>
> The chief cause, most definitely, is the neglect or refusal to be vaccinated. To refuse to be vaccinated is, I believe, wrong from a religious point of view.

This authoritative information that God is cognizant of vaccination, and approves of it so highly that He will visit His displeasure on those who, by failing to submit to inoculation, "neglect to obey God's law and to fulfill His will," is late in coming, but it was to have been expected. Manufacturers of vaccine virus and other serums, and the doctors, will rejoice now that they have the Bishop of Gloucester definitely citing God as their inspiration and partner. Perhaps some other prelate may be willing to predict divine wrath for the temeritous individual who fails to take his whisky and quinine regularly.

A New Patron for the Arts and Crafts

An ocean liner is the last place one would have turned to for that encouragement of the arts and crafts which the authorities agree they sadly need. Luxurious restaurants, palm courts, elaborate gymnasiums, the latest improvements in swimming tanks—these are the things we are accustomed to hear of as the signs of progress in transatlantic traveling. Libraries have long been a concession as quiet retreats for letter-writing or peaceful lounging on wet days. But it has been left to a German steamship company to introduce an exhibition of arts and crafts as a pleasant amusement for the voyage, and a sale of the exhibits as a practical diversion.

And why not? It may seem extraordinary at first. But, surely, it is as reasonable to pass the time and escape boredom in looking at beautiful things as in playing bridge, as wise to invest in the work of an artist as in the curious medley of odds and ends for sale in the barber shop. In this case, the very novel departure was made not so much out of benevolence to the passengers as in consideration for the exhibitors, since it is said that, in Germany, just now, the difficulty is less to find artists and craftsmen than for artists and craftsmen to find commissions. But whatever the cause of the experiment, much can be said for it. It seems that the exhibits are changed from time to time, even during the few days of the crossing, so that the visit to the exhibition can be repeated with renewed interest, and a new and useful occupation, as well as pleasure, provided. Thus art will become a part of the daily program on shipboard.

It is this getting used to art, no matter where, as intimately associated with daily life, and not a thing apart, for special occasions, which is important if the arts and crafts are to receive the right sort of recognition and encouragement. The public too often has an idea that to see pictures it must go to a picture gallery, and that the arts and crafts, of which it hears much, mean really the litter it associates with an artist's studio. Anything that can help to knock this thought out of the public's head is to the good. A steamship nowadays is supposed to supply at sea the comforts and luxuries people are accustomed to on land, and to present art as one of these comforts or luxuries, and not merely as an accessory of gilded splendor and indifferent decoration, may in the end have its influence.

But too much must not be hoped for all at once. We are told that on the first voyage when the experiment was made, passengers invested in the exhibits to the sum of $500. But how much did they make—or lose—over the daily pool or at the bridge table? This the statistics do not tell, though if we knew, we could measure the success of the experiment more accurately. Also, on another voyage, the novelty may have worn off. As a rule, art proves a poor rival to bridge and betting. But at least, here is a new departure worth noting.

Editorial Notes

In Massachusetts today the calm in Republican Party domestic circles, if the term may be so applied, is far more significant than the untrained political observer may imagine. Because the surface of Massachusetts Republican politics strikingly resembles Mirror Lake in its smooth and glossy surface, it must not be taken to indicate that below the shimmering veneer of harmony there are not all the essentials to the making of political disturbances of real magnitude. Reflect on the possible collisions of the political ambitions of Calvin Coolidge, John W. Weeks, William M. Butler, Channing H. Cox and Alvan T. Fuller. That would indicate abundant reason for Massachusetts Republicans keeping a complete and varied assortment of storm signals in their signal station.

◇ ◇ ◇

Efforts to improve the ancient jury system which has come down to the present day are not new in Massachusetts, where the English system of the administration of law prevails. But a dispassionate study of the working of the ancient English jury system in Massachusetts today is apt to make the student reflect on whether it were not better to attempt to improve the jurors than the system. Undoubtedly, the drawing of jurors by any merely political board or group of individuals with probable political ambitions should not be permitted in Massachusetts or any other state where such a phase of the system is in vogue.

Some Thoughts on Irish Humor

Dublin, July 5—No one denies the Irishman's proficiency in the gentlest of the arts—that of "leg-pulling" and of making up a plausible story on the spur of the moment. In Blarney, of course, it has a kind of geographical emphasis; in Connemara it has all the coloring of a passion. An artist friend of mine, for whom Connemara holds the color of the world, told me of a certain old peasant woman of his acquaintance who, for a consideration, would sit for hours making up story after story with wonderful ease. On one occasion her listener was a learned man who took pages of notes, and went away believing he had discovered priceless relics of old Irish legends! The villagers knew he was searching for stories and that he was not being very successful, so they had informed the old crone, feeling it would be a shame to send such a scholar empty away. And when I read of the searches made by Lady Gregory, Synge, and Yeats, I often wonder if they were similarly "blarneyed"; or if they ever fell into the hands of that gentleman who is said to have advertised "Legends suitable for Revival poets, on easy terms."

◇ ◇ ◇

This facility for story-telling has been exaggerated to very laughable proportions, and without malice, by George Birmingham in "General John Regan," in which an Irish village agrees to put up a statue to a certain general, who, according to an American visitor, was a native of the place. The villagers felt they could not disappoint the visitor, particularly as there was a prospect of the affair being a good thing financially. The statue is erected and the Lord Lieutenant's representative, an Englishman who has come down to demand the abandonment of the project, and an apology, is forced to "declare the statue open." After which the American visitor announces that he invented the whole story and that there never was a General John Regan! The play ends with the villagers refusing to believe the American, so as to keep the laugh on their side!

In this story there is at least one moral. It did not matter as long as the American was being taken in; it did not matter when the various characters made fun of one another; it did not matter that George Birmingham pulled the leg of the whole country: he is an Irishman and in the breezy interchanges of family life plenty of latitude is allowed. But just as the American was not permitted to take in the villagers, so an Englishman would not go unscathed if he had written such a travesty of the life of those who dwell in the Land of Saints and Scholars.

◇ ◇ ◇

The Irishman, according to my experience, is perfectly happy telling tales against his own race: he knows they are exaggerations and, according to the laws of that super-logic called the "bull," he comforts himself with the thought that he is "pulling your leg" all the time. Consequently, his objection to anyone but an Irishman telling the tale is quite obvious: he loses, so to speak, his commission on the transaction. What was once Irish humor may now be even anti-Irish propaganda!

This may seem an extreme argument, but it was advanced to me the other day when I was told the world was wrong to laugh about Ireland; that it was indeed questionable if one should laugh at all in Ireland. This from a country where tears and laughter have lived for so long together! This is the teaching of the Gaelic League. No one would think of humor and W. B. Yeats together; and it was he who once told me (and I believe every member of the Gaelic League would say the same) that we have to rid ourselves of the idea that Charles Lever's stage Irishman is typical. The type we must conceive of is the mental descendant of the heroes of the sagas. This worship of the saintly profile of the legends has found beautiful but cold expression in much of modern Irish literature.

◇ ◇ ◇

Neither Yeats nor A. E. are humorists; Synge's humor is so elaborated by poetical expression that it is literary rather than spontaneous. Douglas Hyde and the other poets, the political writers, and O'Grady are concerned with the past and its legendary or idealized form. Lady Gregory is an exception; and you cannot satirize Lennox Robinson with "The mist that does be over the Bog." But, speaking generally, it appears to me that the political movement of the last few years and the literary revival which coincided with it were remarkably idealistic and devoid of humor—just as the legends, being legends, are out of touch with real life, are inhuman. Says our Revival poet:

> Image of beauty, when my way I go;
> No single joy or sorrow do I know.

Not a breath of human life in that image of beauty! A careful student with any heart in him could not fail to admire many of these ideals, either in politics or literature; but after rhapsodic hours in the clouds, one comes to earth realizing that what may be the "Milk of Paradise" to the direct descendant of Cuchulain, may be "flat, stale and unprofitable" to Paddy driving his pigs to market, or Mike cutting turf on the mountains.

◇ ◇ ◇

These ideals have no doubt served a purpose, but in a country trying to struggle out of the mire, a healthy laugh is possibly more helpful than a beatific smile. Where was I reading the other day that genius was best revealed in the human touch? It will be the completest sign of normal times when Ireland laughs whole-heartedly again, and we others laugh with it. Of those who insist that the world has ridiculed Ireland and the Irishman it has been wittily said—and by an Irishman, too—that they write with a Tara brooch on their pens. Indeed, the Gaelic fire of these people has made them rush in where angels would have paused awhile to analyze. Would not they find that a humorous form of expression was as natural a medium for Irish thought as a restrained form of expression is for the English? George Birmingham thinks the genuine "bull" may be regarded as "an example of abnormal, perhaps morbid, mental quickness." It is an opinion I am rather fond of, that Ireland is happier, not when it "sits like its grandsire cut in alabaster," but when it has presented another funny story to the world.

V. S. P.

Example or Didactic Information?

One of the most successful teachers in the world said that she had eliminated the word "tell" from her vocabulary, says Dr. Frank Crane, in The American Magazine. That is, she had quit telling her pupils things. She had discovered that didactic information is rarely of any value. Many of us have an idea that if we tell our children what is right, they should go straight away and do it, and we feel aggrieved when they do not. But it is not one person in a thousand that does right because he has been told how. Most of the right-doing in the world, as well as the wrong-doing, is done because we want to do it. Those who understand human nature, therefore, direct their efforts to making people want to do right instead of telling them what that right is.